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FIRST EDITION.

Meddle and Muddle.

The New School of Journalism.

How Horace Greeley Was Ruined.

THE IAGO OF THE PRESS.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW YORK, February, 4, 1873.

It seems as if the deplorable wrangle in which the associates of the late Horace Greeley are now engaged would never terminate. That "foul deeds may smell above the earth" the curtain is raised to enable the world to witness for itself the monstrous deeds that

PARALYZED A GREAT BRAIN.

The tragic death of the great editor: his last will and testament, and the bickerings of the discordant elements of the *Tribune* Association have been a prolific theme for the entire journalistic fraternity; and yet the public know literally nothing of the intrigues and deceptions which were practised by a horde of unconscionable knaves, who for a period of two years, held before the eyes of the "late lamented" the dazzling prize of the Presidency. Ever since

HORACE GREELEY THWARTED WILLIAM H. SEWARD

at Chicago, he looked forward with unabated hope to a Presidential nomination. He never neglected an opportunity to appear before the people, and hence half of his time was spent in traveling throughout the country, addressing his audiences on every conceivable topic.

Mr. Greeley's protracted journeyings were a constant source of anxiety to the principal owners of the *Tribune*, for the reason that the editorial management of the paper was invariably under the control of persons not "to the manner born." It was on the *Tribune* that

THAT POTENTIAL PERSONAGE IN JOURNALISM, THE MANAGING EDITOR,

first made his appearance in the person of John Russell Young, now Paris correspondent for the New York *Herald*. Young's advent on the *Tribune* was an important epoch in Mr. Greeley's life. He (Mr. Greeley) had for years been more or less under the curb of Charles A. Dana, who was actually the backbone of the *Tribune*. The *Tribune* office was the

OASIS IN HORACE GREELEY'S DESERT OF LIFE.

His sanctum was his home. He had absolutely no other attachment, or place of attraction, and strange as it may seem, among all his panegyrists, there was but one who told the world of the canker that was eating at his heart, the panacea for which was constant, unremitting mental labor. An editor who had possessed his confidence to an unlimited degree, said:

"Nevertheless, to the few persons who intimately—that is, who inwardly—knew this man's great-minded, tender-hearted and child-like nature; who knew his many points of extreme sensitiveness to the touch of other hearts; and who knew his actual contact for thirty years with an *unspoken yet wonderful sympathy for the degraded and fallen*—to such persons it is not at all remarkable that at last, under an unnoticed fine conjunction of private grief and public trial, the nervous vigor even of a powerful mind should have been overborne, and that the great stalwart in wrestling thus unequally at the last enemy, should have been dragged through a delirium of reason into a paralysis of life."

THIS "UNSPOKEN YET MANIFOLD SORROW"

Horace Greeley bore with the patience of Socrates, yet it developed an element of eccentricity in his mind which only those persons intimately acquainted with him could understand. Dana's autocratic assumption of Mr. Greeley's prerogatives finally produced a rupture, and Dana was forced to retire. Sydney Howard Gay, who succeeded Dana, was neither a sycophant nor a fawner. He could not be played upon by political tricksters, and he failed to encourage the Presidential aspirations of his chief, hence his administration was a short lived. J. Russell Young, a clever disciple of Forney's from the Philadelphia *Press*, was the next to assist Mr. Greeley, which he did to his entire satisfaction. Young's career was brief but brilliant.

HIS ABRUPT RETIREMENT

from the *Tribune* resulted from his own duplicity. He began by seizing every pretext that offered for the dismissal of the old staff, and every vacancy brought another of Forney's disciples from Philadelphia. Bureaus were established in distant quarters of the globe for those who could not be dismissed, and the veterans were ordered, in true military style, to proceed to their far off destinations without delay. To the remonstrances of his associates regarding his lieutenant's course, Mr. Greeley was deaf. He discouraged attachments of every kind, and Young soon established

AN EDITORIAL RING,

and like his veteran patron, attempted to run two papers (both daily), the *Tribune* and the Philadelphia *Post*, of which he was principal owner, which proved his ruin. The *Post*, which was known by the "Ring" as the "Baby," took nourishment from the *Tribune*. Its squeals disturbed the Associated Press and they demanded Young's scalp. Mr. Greeley resisted their demand with one of his characteristic editorials; but they were inexorable, and Mr. Greeley was inconsolable at his loss. Whitelaw Reid succeeded Young. The means whereby he secured the position

THROWS IAGO'S LITTLE GAME COMPLETELY IN THE SHADE,

of which more anon. Young and Reid had been Washington correspondents. Their meeting was like two Thomas cats on a garden wall. Young's audacity proved not a match for Reid's [mendacity; besides, Reid had while in Washington "put money in his purse." Reid, while correspondent for the Cincinnati *Gazette*, together with Horace White, who then performed the same duty for the Chicago *Tribune*, did, with unerring accuracy, prophesy as to the intentions of the Ways and Means Committee regarding the taxation on whisky. Whether the information was immediately communicated to their respective papers is not known; but certain it is, that Horace White soon became editor and part proprietor of the Chicago *Tribune*.

How natural that Reid should be impelled by emulation.

URIAH HEEP WAS NEVER MORE OBSEQUIOUS

than was now Mr. Greeley's new lieutenant. The *Tribune* founder still mourned for Young, whose ways were so clever. His absence made him sorrow, and sullen, yet everything went on as usual. It, however, was not long before the principal stockholders discovered that there was a baneful influence surrounding Mr. Greeley, more subtle, but not less potent, than before.

MR. GREELEY'S OVER-WEENING DESIRE FOR OFFICE

alarmed his friends. His proprietary interest in the paper was small, yet his will was absolute. Had his life-long associates had but the courage of their opinions, they easily they could have rescued their chief from the toils of the gushing Professor of the new school of journalism. But fate decreed otherwise.

THE TWO MEN WHO CONCEIVED THE PLOT

were actuated by the most selfish of motives. With one it was envy; with the other it was avarice. Both, in any event, were bound to win, as the sequel will prove. They played into each others hands with a cleverness and ingeniousness that challenges admiration. Each thoroughly comprehended the predominant weakness of their victim, and they played their respective games successively to the end. The most persistent efforts were made to enlighten Mr. Greeley as to the true situation of affairs. Every attempt was met with anger and contempt. Flattery and dissimulation held full sway; and

HORACE GREELEY RUSHED HEADLONG TO HIS RUIN,

carrying with him his business associates, who, notwithstanding they had no heart in the cause, were willing to share the fortunes of their chief; and to-day, Mr. Greeley's lifelong partner, and once principal owner of the paper, who for a quarter of a century toiled with him to build up the *Tribune*, is bankrupt, and without an occupation. True it was, when the great Publicist, bowed down by cruel disappointments, broken hopes, and crushed desires, said: "I am ruined; the *Tribune's* ruined, and I have ruined my friends."

The last two years of Horace Greeley's life were passed in

AN ATMOSPHERE OF MYSTERY AND DECEIT.

The writer, who from childhood knew Mr. Greeley intimately, and who for a score of years worked on the *Tribune*, has been behind the scenes, a spectator of the farce which ended so tragically. The true causes which led Horace Greeley to desert the Republican party have never been narrated. The following incidents, briefly stated, have

NO PARALLEL FOR MENDACITY AND KNAVERY.

In August, 1870, Horace Greeley was desirous of receiving the nomination for Governor. His personal friend of thirty years' standing, the late General Hiram Walbridge, reviewed the political situation in an able letter, which was published in the *Tribune* and *Herald* of August 27th, 1870. In that letter he strongly recommended his old friend for the Gubernatorial nomination, and General Grant for another term. About the same time the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee met at Saratoga, and appointed the day of meeting for the State Convention. At that meeting the strength of the various persons was canvassed, and the Hon. A. B. Cornell strongly pressed Horace Greeley for the coming campaign. Notwithstanding the objections urged from the northern counties, it was finally decided Horace Greeley was the strongest man to run, and a committee, among whom was Judge Ward Hunt, waited on Mr. Greeley and urged his acceptance, to which in his peculiar manner he assented. It was known that Marshall O. Roberts had strong claims on the party for the nomination, but so desirous was President Grant that Mr. Greeley should receive the nomination, that he visited Judge Pierrepont at his residence at "Garrisons on the Hudson," and while there made a personal request of Mr. Roberts that he would withdraw in favor of Mr. Greeley, which he did a few days following in a letter published in the New York *Herald*. At the opening of the Convention everything looked favorable. Cornell, Murphy, Judge Hunt and others considered the nomination of Mr. Greeley a foregone conclusion. But watching his opportunity, Charles S. Spencer broke the slate by naming George W. Curtis. This action was in return for the *Tribune's* denunciation of him while counsel for McFarland, who shot Richardson, of the *Tribune*. Greeley could never be made to believe that the leaders had kept faith with him, and he declared war on Murphy and Cornell, who were entirely innocent. Gen. Walbridge, however, pacified Mr. Greeley by pronouncing his failure to receive the nomination a blessing in disguise. The General immediately consulted with prominent Republicans of Washington regarding Mr. Greeley's political prospects. He strongly urged his nomination for Vice President. Everywhere in political circles in Washington the proposition was favorably entertained. Gen. Walbridge being a confirmed invalid, he could not give the matter his personal supervision, and it was now that Gen. Walbridge began looking around him for some person skilled in political diplomacy who

COULD "FIX THINGS."

It was at this juncture of affairs that Horace Greeley was brought into contact with the person who was to play an important part in his destiny. Charles A. Lamont had come into possession of a patent for the desiccation of eggs, and was attempting the organization of a company under the name of the United States Egg Desiccating Company. The company never succeeded in getting into operation, and never has to this day. Several barrels of the article had been manufactured, but it found its way to the barnyard, where it was used as manure. Lamont made no more attempts to manufacture, but opened an office where he exhibited newly desiccated eggs. The thing appeared feasible, according to Lamont's representations. General Walbridge was the first victim. Possessing a glib tongue, Lamont eloquently discoursed on the advantages of the desiccating process, until General Walbridge invested several thousand dollars to push along the enterprise. Lamont frequently dined with the General at the Astor House, where he soon succeeded in

DRAWING INTO HIS NET

several of the General's *friends*. Plausible and audacious, Lamont reaped quite a harvest. Lamont was recommended by the General to Mr. Greeley, as a young man of tact and judgment, and one who could manage matters in his interest at Washington. Supplied with letters to distinguished officials, he made frequent trips to the Capital. Gen. Walbridge died suddenly at the Astor House in this city, and Lamont's sad visage and grave demeanor, as one of the mourners, made him a conspicuous character at the funeral, which took place at Washington, and was attended by distinguished citizens of every rank; chief among whom were the President and his Cabinet.

GEN. GRANT AND HORACE GREELEY MET

in the cemetery after the burial. It was their second meeting, and Gen. Grant invited Mr. Greeley to ride with him to the White House, where they afterwards dined together. Mr. Greeley returned to New York the same evening, but a few weeks following he again visited Washington; and while there was the guest of Senator Chandler. The Senator gave his distinguished guest a reception, which was attended by the President, Vice President, members of the Cabinet and the prominent Senators and Congressmen. This was in February, 1871, and it was hardly necessary in administration circles that Mr. Greeley would be the next candidate for Vice President. This understanding was the cause of

SCHUYLER COLFAX'S HASTY LETTER OF DECLINATION,

a fact never before stated. A trifling circumstance upset all the plans of the political savans. Lamont, while manouvering in Mr. Greeley's interest, was also attempting to secure the appointment of one Ferguson for the position of United States Supervising Inspector of Steamers for the Eastern District. Ferguson was the son of Dr. Ferguson, of Chappaqua, an old friend of Mr. Greeley. Lamont knew the advantages to be derived by contact with the manufacturers of life saving apparatus. The President directed the appointments be sent in, but Ferguson was rejected by the Senate. Ferguson kept Lamont in funds pending his confirmation. Lamont now presumed on his intimacy with the President, with whom he had had several interviews, ostensibly in the interest of Mr. Greeley. The President finally fathomed Lamont's character, and denied him further audience. Mr. Greeley believed Lamont a man of property with large business interests. Gen. Walbridge died in the same belief. Lamont frequently referred to the fact that his business required his individual attention. Mr. Greeley's admiration for the youthful diplomat was unbounded; such generous devotion he had never before encountered. Mr. Greeley had decided on a trip to Texas, ostensibly to lecture before an agricultural society, but really to feel the Southern pulse on his return trip. It was now that Lamont began to instill the poison into Mr. Greeley's ear. Chagrined at the frustration of his schemes at the Capital, he began by innuendoes and hints to create doubts in Mr. Greeley's mind regarding his political prospects. It was in May, 1871, that Mr. Greeley, never suspecting

THE TREACHERY OF HIS BOSOM FRIEND,

gave manifestations of his discontent with the administration. The entire programme of his trip was altered. Gen. Merrett, who had been but recently removed from the Naval office, and who was Senator Fenton's right hand man, was chosen as his traveling companion. Mr. Greeley's immaculate Lieutenant carried his part to perfection. He never attempted to penetrate this veil of deception in which his chief was wrapped, but persistently fed the flame. Old readers of the *Tribune* were astonished to read such sentences in the leading editorials on the political situation, as the following: "Shall we sail on or fall in the fight?" meaning the campaign. "It is one thing to support the administration and another to support the President." "We support the administration." It understood, then, throughout the Republican party, our unfriendliness to General Grant is, at all events, not concealed." Mr. Greeley went to Texas and what transpired on the route home everybody knows. It was now decided that Mr. Greeley must have a private headquarters. His emissary rented a furnished residence in Twenty-fourth street, and he and Mr. Greeley went there to reside. Here were

HATCHED THE CONSPIRACIES

that produced the sheet-iron thunder for the liberal organ. Here Lindsay, of Custom House and Ludlow street jail notoriety, plotted with Lamont and Reid. The Cooper Institute meeting was the result of their labors, and their slogan was "Forward to Cincinnati."

RECRUITING THE FORWARD MOVEMENT

was the next act in the comedy. Forney, Sam Bowles, Murat Halstead, McLean, Horace White, Watterson and Knapp were reported all right. The only break in the editorial circuit that was feared was Manton Marble and Wilbur F. Storey. Marble came in at the last hour, but Storey would not have it.

TERRIBLE TALES

were now reported from Washington. The Professor in the *Tribune* shouted "corruption," and his confederate told of the wicked scenes he had witnessed in and around the White House and the "Arlington." Charles A. Dana, in a spirit of bitter irony, placed at the head of the *Sun*, "for President, Dr. Greeley." Everything was now at the flood, and to cap the climax

THE BLAIR FAMILY HELD A MEETING

in Washington, where the slate was made out that sealed the fate of Horace Greeley. At that meeting were Blair senior and junior, Brother Montgomery, Sunset Cox, Ethan Allen and a few others. Ethan Allen was there to urge Horace Greeley's claim. Blair, senior, sent words of good cheer to Mr. Greeley, and Allen returned to the city overjoyed. Then came

THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL CONFERENCE,

where the famous editorial trio, Reid, White and Watterson rallied the Liberal host and laughed to scorn the croakers. How they did chuckle when some time after midnight Blair hopped into a coach at the front of the hotel and directed cabby to bounce them. *Jaw Alfred* was along, also, the brilliant man of the New York *Tribune*. Here the fate of the nation had settled the destinies of the nation.

THE MOST RIDICULOUS SCENE IN THE LIBERAL MOVEMENT

was enacted at Cincinnati. Not a half dozen men understood the actual situation the evening following the first day's proceedings. After midnight there arrived from St. Louis Senator Frank Blair and his cousin, Governor B. Gratz Brown. Brown's presence in town was kept a secret. The arrangement was that on the following morning a carriage was to convey him to the rear of the Academy, and on the announcement of the first ballot, he was to suddenly appear on the platform and carry the Convention for Greeley.

It is only "time unfolds what plighted cunning hides," hence the sudden start of the narrative remains to be told. The last two years of Horace Greeley's life were passed in an atmosphere of mystery and deceit. Encompassed as he was by confidence men, is it to be wondered at that he was ruined? Lear was never more mighty in his wrath than Mr. Greeley at any reflection on his judgment or men; and yet mutual friends of President Grant and himself endeavored to harmonize matters by

EXPOSING THE DECEPTIONS

which had been practiced. Gen. P. H. Jones, postmaster, to whom Mr. Greeley was much attached, acquainted him with convincing facts, but it was too late; the Presidential maggot had entered the great brain. Benjamin F. Camp, one of Mr. Greeley's many debtors, approached a well known staff officer of Gen. Grant's during the war with a proposition that he should induce the President to order the payment of an alleged claim of his against the government for $100,000 or more, which would reconcile Mr. Greeley. No person who knew Mr. Greeley need be told that

THIS WAS A FRAUD.

This gentleman, who is well known in this city, and on whose authority this statement is made, spurned the proposition; but there was an ex-postmaster of this city, whose estimate of the President and Mr. Greeley was so low that he actually did, upon the representations of Camp, go to Long Branch and make the proposition to the President.

Secure in Mr. Greeley's confidence, Lamont now began

OPERATING IN EGG STOCK.

In his office he displayed ounce boxes containing the article, which, when fresh, possessed a very "eggy" odor. Letters from Mr. Greeley were scattered about his desk, the peculiar chirography of which Lamont would refer to. Hon. Calvin H. Hurlburd, Superintendent of the New York Postoffice, through General Walbridge's representations, invested $7,000. General Pleasanton also thought it a good investment to the extent of several thousands, besides several others. All this time Lamont had never said money to Mr. Greeley; but now there was an immediate necessity for machinery. Mr. Greeley assisted his friend to the extent of $20,000, in cash. Next Col. Ethan Allen, Chairman of the Liberal National Committee, was invited to call on Mr. Greeley on the affairs of the campaign. Allen soon became

FASCINATED WITH THE EGG SCHEME.

Finally, Lamont remarked to Allen that Mr. Greeley had requested him to let Allen have a slice. The stock was all taken, but he would let him have $15,000 worth of his stock, and should he at any time desire to return it, he would allow him seven per cent. for the use of his money. Fortunately for Allen, his eyes were opened by a friend, whose teeth had been cut. Mr. Greeley had never made such a request, and when he at last became convinced of the

HOLLOWNESS AND TREACHERY OF THE MAN,

he managed by strategy to bring him into his presence, where, with menaces and maledictions, he demanded the return of his money; but it was too late. It had gone "where the woodbine twineth." Other victims are now clamoring for their money with no better success.

Before referring to the

TRAGIC ENDING OF THIS CONSPIRACY,

it will be necessary to explain that other baneful influence which was now destroying Mr. Greeley. Previous to President Grant's second nomination for the Presidency, Horace Greeley desired a more positive knowledge of the changes in the political undercurrent in Washington than was communicated by his Washington "special." What was required was

A PLIABLE YOUTH, NOT OVER SCRUPULOUS,

and one having access to the various political centers. Such a one was *not* Samuel Wilkeson, then the *Tribune* "special," but Whitelaw Reid, "Agate," of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, filled the bill, and he was engaged by a friend of Mr. Greeley's at the modest salary of twenty-five dollars per week to render this secret service. Reid divided his allegiance between Secretary Chase and Horace Greeley, but the Secretary received the lion's share of his service. Reid did his little utmost to defeat Lincoln's re-nomination in the interest of Chase; but it was absurd as futile an effort as his abuse of President Grant. As a recognition of his services, he was the bearer of Mr. Chase's letter of declination to the Convention. In June, 1868, Mr. Greeley engaged Reid to assist his managing editor (Young) in running the "*Tribune* machine" during the Presidential campaign of that year. His coming was entirely unknown to Young. The first week there was a little unpleasantness, but Young's desire for Reid's salary was only half the amount agreed upon between Mr. Greeley and Reid. This, however, was finally settled, and matters were made easy; Reid receiving the same salary as Young. They both

BURIED THEIR HATCHETS, BUT LEFT THE HANDLES STICKING OUT.

This armed neutrality was never suspected by Mr. Greeley, he being about as much of a stranger to the *Tribune* editorial rooms as the Sultan of Turkey. On an unlucky day a *Tribune* editor encountered a foster brother of Young's, in Philadelphia, to whom Young had written numerous confidential letters, in which he had unfolded all his

PLANS FOR CAPTURING THE ENTIRE TRIBUNE CONCERN.

They had quarreled over some spoils, and the foster brother wanted his scalp. McClintock came on here, but seemed loath to give up the letters. If he had any qualms of conscience, they were removed after having had a clandestine meeting with Reid at his residence on Second avenue. The letters were finally published by Dana, and the mandate of the Associated Press ordering Young's dismissal. The *Tribune* was obliged to obey, notwithstanding Mr. Greeley's remonstrance. Reid's complicity with McClintock was never suspected, even to this day, particularly as he had extended his sympathy to Young in his dilemma. It was by such manouvering that

REED MOUNTED THE TRIBUNE SADDLE.

Never was the influence of a great journal so shamefully prostituted as under the management of this vain, stiff-necked, self-sufficient prig. He originated no idea, had no originality, and in the capacity of preceptor urged the practice of the cardinal virtues as essential to success in the profession. How thoroughly he exemplified such doctrines his career as a journalist will abundantly demonstrate

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1873.

It is now said that the bill abolishing the franking privilege does not nullify the act passed last session regulating the free interchange of newspapers and periodicals not exceeding one pound weight each. This will be particularly good news to country journals.

A NEW city charter, providing for a radical reorganization of the municipal government, and embracing the consolidation of Allegheny city, has been drafted by competent legal gentlemen, under the advice of a number of prominent citizens of both cities, and will be forwarded to Harrisburg at an early day. It would fill several columns of this paper, and is too lengthy for publication entire. A carefully prepared synopsis will be found in another place. The bill, should it be passed by the Legislature, will not take effect until January 1, 1875.

CONSIDERING all the facts and circumstances of the case, we think Senator CALDWELL had better resign his position as a Senator of the United States, without any unnecessary delay. He has been offered every opportunity for defense, and a most lame and impotent job he has made of it. From beginning to end it is a wretched, pettifogging attempt to make that seem harmless which is intrinsically venal—a miserable piece of paltering and quibbling worthy only of the meanest kind of a moral shyster. The Senate Chamber of the United States cannot any longer afford to give sanctuary to hunted reputations. The test of collective purity in a party is its willingness to purge itself of its own impurities. If the tainted Senator cannot bring himself to relinquish his office voluntarily, the Senate should find a way to make him do so.

WHENEVER you are without an actual grievance, invent a fictitious one—this is the uniform theory and practice of the anti-administration press. A great hullabaloo has lately been raised over the recent selection by President GRANT of a "civilian" for appointment in the regular army, on the ground that it was done as a reward for political services. The charge is wholly without foundation. Major GEORGE A. GORDON, the appointee, was honorably discharged upon the reduction of the army in January, 1871, but the War Department soon discovered that a great injustice had been done a valuable officer, and he was appointed to a position in the Internal Revenue service until it should be possible to restore him to the army. This contingency having arrived, he was re-appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate last week, upon the emphatic testimony of nearly a score of Generals to his brilliant services and efficiency during the war, and to his unblemished character as a gentleman. The malcontents must try again.

THE books for the disposal of the remaining three hundred millions of five per cent. bonds of the funded loan of the United States, which on Tuesday last were simultaneously opened in the principal cities of this country and Europe, will be closed to-night. The terms for placing the bonds allow the banking firms engaged in the negotiation a profit of six million dollars. They receive one and a half per cent. on the interest for three months, in gold, and the additional half of one per cent. provided by Congress, making two per cent. in all. Under these figures the syndicate take the bonds at 98 and sell them at par. Their obligation to the government is to buy ten million dollars right out, with the option of taking the entire balance, whether sold or not, up to December first of the present year. The contract is similar to the one made with the last syndicate, owing to the fact that, after all the bonds under that contract were placed (having been taken at 98) the price fell two per cent. as soon as the books were closed in Europe. There is little doubt that enough subscriptions will have been received to more than absorb the entire amount offered.

THE New York *World* seldom chafes; so admirable are its Mephistophelian self-possession and command of temper. When, therefore, that paper begins visibly to wince, the fact may be taken as a sign that it has been pretty badly hurt. It does us the honor to show its teeth anent some recent comments in this paper concerning its violent opposition to the purchase, by the nation, of the historic picture of LINCOLN signing the Emancipation Proclamation. We said the act which the painting commemorates, more than any other, showed the irresistible moral tendency the politics of the country began at that time to take, and we expressed our unfeigned regret that the *World* should still be found willing to waste itself in unavailing protests against the beneficent liberating spiritual forces and agencies of the time. With finely assumed unconsciousness of ever having sung the praises of Tammany and TWEED, that paper thereupon proceeds to flaunt the "Credit Mobilier revelations" in our face, as an inferential argument in favor of the institution of slavery. We shall next look for an elaborate justification of murder and murderers at the hands of our contemporary, because there are thieves and robbers in the world.

EVERY fair minded man in the country will rejoice that the Lexington, Kentucky, Judges of Election, City Collector and City Council are to be prosecuted for their illegal action in depriving the colored men of a vote in the late election in that city. The conduct of these officers was a flagrant and open defiance of the Constitution of the United States. At the municipal election of last year, Lexington gave a decided Republican majority. Subsequently, however, a scheme was framed to disfranchise the colored citizens, which at the recent election resulted in the success of the entire Democratic ticket. Besides making the payment of the capitation tax, which every voter must pay in order to entitle himself to vote, peculiarly difficult to negroes, they appointed as Judges of Election men who were not pecuniarly responsible, and it was publicly announced that the votes of colored men would not be received, even if they had paid their capitation taxes. The preliminaries were arranged with the utmost deliberation, and carried out with infamous exactness; the result being the election, by these outrages upon the rights of the people, of the Democratic ticket in each ward. The case is to be taken to the Federal Courts, where it is likely the defiant and reactionary spirit of these Kentucky Bourbons will presently be squelched in short order.

NOTHING is more natural than that those who are capable of wantonly slandering the living should also be found swift to defame the dead. There is a paper printed in New York, whose editor, ever since he was arrested for libel by a citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, would almost appear to have lived for the express purpose of venting his spit-fire spite and spleen on everybody and everything in any way nearly or remotely connected with the Republican party of this State. The latest illustration which the sheet in question affords of this malevolent mendacity, is its deliberate repetition of the charge that THADDEUS STEVENS and other Pennsylvania statesmen dollars for throwing his influence in Congress in favor of the Union Pacific Railroad—notwithstanding the fact that the same issue in which the accusation is made, contains also the emphatic denial of Mr. STEVENS's successor in Congress, and one of the executors of the great Commoner's will, that there is not the slightest foundation for the story. Dr. DURANT, the reputed author of the statement, also denies it under oath, while the Clerk of the House, another executor of the will, denounces the report as an outrage upon the truth and upon the memory of an honest man. Yet that paper, which on one page prints these vindications of a clean name from the foul aspersions of others, on another page outvies all the rest in trying to heap dishonor on the honored dead, who cannot answer back from his grave. But perhaps that is the reason why the sheet in question seems so brave. For such is the hyena instinct.

DR. GUSTAVE SCHWEINFURTH is probably known to most persons as one of the most enterprising and successful of recent African explorers. It is geographical knowledge ascertained by him which forms the foundation of the confidence felt by European geographers that LIVINGSTONE's Lualaba can be the Nile, and his contributions to the natural history, especially to the botany of equatorial Africa, are said to be of the most important character. Dr. SCHWEINFURTH is at present engaged in preparing an account of his last journeys for publication, having as yet given to the press only occasional letters and short statements of adventure and discovery. A correspondent of the New York *Herald* in Berlin, professes to have had an "interview" lately with Doctor S., of which he gives a report. The reality of the interview we vehemently doubt, while we confidently suspect that the narrative which purports to have been orally delivered to a single scribe with amazing memory to retain, or else with note-book and pencil in hand, was in fact addressed in the form of a lecture to a Berlin audience, or perhaps in the form of a letter to a newspaper on a topic of current interest. This topic is the East African slave trade, and the statement is certainly interesting and authentic, no matter who first received it from the great traveler. We quote a few sentences. The Doctor evidently does not like England and he may be unjust to English efforts to prevent slavery.

"England," he says, "has been relentless only toward the Portuguese and Spanish slave-dealers. Outward the Portuguese and Spanish slave-dealers. Outward the Portuguese and Spanish slave-dealers. Out of tender compassion for her pet, the sick man of Turkey, she always winked at the Oriental traders and markets of human flesh. This may sound trivial, but it will cease to so appear if we look at the consequences to which it leads. Without slavery no Islam (Mohammedanism) can exist, without Islam no Ottoman empire, without the Ottoman empire no British supremacy, etc."

These sweeping assertions "need no proof," the Doctor says. But perhaps the last does need a good deal of proof before commanding unconditional assent.

THE FRIENDLY CZAR.

According to the synopsis of the Queen's speech (to be delivered) given in our issue of yesterday, the controversy between Great Britain and Russia has not yet assumed an acute condition. "Count SHOUVALOFF has assured Her Majesty's government of the Czar's friendship for England," a statement evidently intended to convey the impression that the Czar is not at present disposed to defy or disregard the declared policy of England in reference to Afghanistan. It is apparently understood or taken for granted by some writers in this country, that such defiance or contempt would be implied in the Russian advance against Khiva. But this is not the case. One avowed object of the expedition is the punishment of the Khan for his imprisonment of Russian subjects, and England, four years ago, informed the Russian government that, so long as the independence of Afghanistan was respected, she would make no objection to Russian conquests in that part of the world. At that time England felt embarrassed and crippled by her difficulty with the United States growing out of the Alabama question, and therefore probably sought as much as possible to avoid raising unpleasant questions with the Czar. In the absence of that black cloud on her western horizon, England would certainly never have made the declaration referred to, without also stating what she supposed to be the boundaries of Afghanistan, any more than somewhat later she would have patiently borne the insult of the GORTSCHAKOFF letter touching the stipulations of the treaty of Paris. Whenever the subject of Russian conquest in Central Asia was revived after the settlement of the Alabama trouble, Great Britain while still standing by her former declaration regarding the neutrality of Afghanistan, gave a definition of its limits wholly inconsistent with Russia's cherished plans of conquest. Thus as regards this question England and Russia are directly at issue. England is determined that Afghanistan shall remain an independent country between her East Indian possessions and Russia's acquisitions on the north, while Russia considers a part of the territory in question as essential to the completeness and safety of her conquests. The Russian pretense is that the region desired by them forms no part of the territory which they agreed to respect as neutral; a claim met by the English with the assertion that it has been always claimed by the Afghan Ameer as belonging to his dominions. This fact gives a color of justice to the English view, which, however, rests upon the real reason that the Afghan territory thus extended possesses northern and north western boundaries which may be easily defended against Russian attack.

The situation of the English in India suggests a dozen powerful reasons why they fear the Russians as nearest neighbors on the north, and other reasons almost equally strong exist in the character of the Afghans and the position of their country, why the English are resolved as far as possible to exclude them from Russian influence and intermeddling. To mention only a single circumstance—the succession to the royal authority has been long in dispute and is now held by the Ameer recognized and supported by the British, a state of affairs offering precisely such an opening for successful interposition as Russia would desire.

At present, we may be sure, the Czar will not withdraw from England the "friendship" which, according to the Queen's speech, he entertains for her, nor will he do anything to make England his enemy. Germany is understood to encourage the Czar in defying English policy and wishes regarding Afghanistan, but "good words" are easily said, and in this case will amount to little. England's power and prestige in Southern and Central Asia rest upon broad and deep foundations, and cannot easily be shaken, and with her splendid body of representatives thoroughly trained for their work in Asiatic service from their youth, she could at any time organize among the peoples and princes, whom Russia has already subdued or hopes to subdue, a confederacy strong and persevering enough in resistance, and even in aggression, to make the Czar sick of his ambitious schemes. It took Russia twenty-seven years to conquer SHAMYL in the Caucasus, and SHAMYL had no such an ally as England.

A FRENCH paper, the *Gaulois*, gives the following account of the arrival of the ex-Prince Imperial at Chiselhurst on the occasion of his father's death:

"When the young Prince arrived at Chiselhurst, he cried out 'My father!' as he sprang from the carriage. Count PIENNES took him by the hands. 'Monseigneur,' said the Count, 'you must have courage. The Emperor is very ill.' At this moment the Prince caught sight of the *cure* of Chiselhurst; he grew frightfully pale and staggered; he then stiffened himself up against the tract of his grief; his look became fixed; he was frightful to behold. 'Tell me the truth,' he said in a changed voice, 'I am strong enough to bear it.' Sobs were the only response. At length the Empress, weeping and pressing him closely in her arms, was able to say, 'Louis, my poor child, I have now only you.' Not a tear escaped from the eyes of the Prince, who without uttering a word rushed into the chamber of his father, where he threw himself on his knees and recited the Lord's prayer in Latin. When this prayer was ended, completely overpowered with grief, the Prince exclaimed, 'I can not bear it, I can not bear it.' Only after hearing the painful recital of Baron CORVISART, Doctor COMBES, his nerves became relaxed, and he was able to shed copious tears.

Whatever judgment may be passed upon LOUIS NAPOLEON's public character, there can be no doubt about the affection and respect with which he was regarded by many of those who knew him most intimately, and especially by his own family. The world, at least the world outside of France, can now afford to allow the dead Emperor whatever merits he can be proved to have possessed. Even in France eminent men who abhorred his political principles and his mode of government, do not all think it necessary or becoming to withhold recognition from his good qualities, and M. GUIZOT has lately said that so far as he had opportunity of personally knowing him, "LOUIS NAPOLEON was always a gentleman."

PERSONAL.

Judge Joseph Allison, of Philadelphia, who in September last caused the forcible removal of two members of the Society of Friends, attending his court, has written a letter explaining his action. He intended no disrespect to the Friends—in fact, he was not aware at the time of issuing his order that the persons who refused to uncover were members of the society, and expresses the highest respect for the religious belief of the Quakers.

Prof. Goldrick, editor of the *Rocky Mountain Herald*, is a candidate for Mayor of Denver, Col.

Janauschek is winning golden opinions from all sorts of people at the South. "Queen of Tragedy," and complimentary titles of the like kind, are freely lavished upon her. The fact is, her intense passionate acting suits her audiences. She is the opposite of RISTORI, who did not impress Americans at all, though praised by the press, upon which her high reputation had a decided influence.

The death of Mr. Dixon, who first ascertained that oysters were eatable, is announced as having occurred at Crisfield, Md., last week.

The direct cause of the death of William Cassidy, late editor of the Albany *Argus*, was the formation of a clot in the heart. The post-mortem examination showed that a clot twelve inches long had formed, completely obstructing the passages of the heart.

The Confederates destroyed, in 1861, at Pilot Knob, about half a million dollars worth of property belonging to Mr. Bogy, the new Democratic Senator from Missouri.

Professor Rankine, one of the best known workers in the field of scientific engineering, died a short time ago, of heart disease. His labors in connection with steam engineering, the strength of materials and the mathematical treatment of engineering questions are well known, and they were continued to the last.

John James Ingalls, the new Kansas Senator, has an article in the *Kansas Magazine*, for February, on Deane Monahan's "Sons of the Border," a fresh and racy Western book. Says Mr. Ingalls: Civilization is a veneer. The gentleman is a varnished savage. The institutions of society are stucco upon an edifice of barbarism. We all feel that it is humiliating and cowardly to call upon the law to avenge our wrongs, to the inborn right to slay the seducer, to smite the insulter. Hence spring to exact reparation from the thief. tion, the ferocious secret contempt for arbitrawas well enough exultation of war. Geneva the bloodless battle, America, because we won it, as the pettifogger Prussian applaud William gives him his cause, because he gives him the boundary we coveted; but he awarded us seven decisive, there is not an Athe decision would not have called for Grant, Sherman, who and the solution of his sword. Soldier.

Mark Twain has written a lecture, which proposes to deliver at $200, or so, a night, on his rights to the vacant Sandwich Island throne. He lays no claim to kingship with the deceased King Kamehameha, but rests his title in the fact that he has no other means of support.

John C. Colwell and George Stoney, the two cadet midshipmen who tried to rescue Mr. J. Richard Arnold from drowning at the risk of their own lives, have been highly commended for their heroic conduct in a general order issued by Admiral Worden.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Yankee enterprise was strikingly exemplified in features of the cargo and the passenger list of the Tybee, which sailed from New York for Samana Bay a day or two ago. Among the thousand and one notions was a complete hotel, with kitchens and other outbuildings, which can be put up in sections in two days. Among the passengers were commissioners for the selection of a site for a city, and a score of Boston "drummers" with cases of samples.

The Richmond and other Virginia papers rejoice greatly over the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

Angora cats, which used to be common drawing-room pets in the days of our grandmothers, are said to be coming into fashion again. They are valuable in proportion to their pure whiteness and the length of their silky hair, and their purr is softer and more musical than that of the ordinary cat.

A paper entitled *Heavenly Tidings* is sent forth from the city of Chicago. That is the longest way around for getting such news to the world that could possibly be devised.

Under the provisions of the Missouri vagrant act a vagrant may be advertised and sold at the court house door, for the term of six months, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand. Hence the following from the Hannibal *Courier*: A man was sold at Savana, Andrew county, on Monday, under the vagrant act, in front of the court house door, for $1 for six months' service.

A certain little damsel, having been aggravated beyond endurance by her brother, plumped down upon her knees and cried, "O Lord! bless my brother Tom. He lies, he steals, he swears: all boys do; us girls don't. Amen."

In Mississippi the Democrats are reorganizing on the Bourbon basis, which prompts the Memphis *Avalanche* to remark that their candidate for Governor will be beaten by forty thousand majority.

The Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Legislatures, propose to do a little touring next spring, which will eclipse anything of the kind yet attempted on the continent. The three Assemblies will meet at Dennison, Texas, and visit various points of interest in the three States.

The *Churchman* sympathizes somewhat with the exclamation of the man who, reading the large heading of a newspaper column, "Wife killed by her husband," exclaimed, "I'm so glad; I've been tired to death with these eternal husband poisonings."

The Superintendent of Public Instruction of Virginia says the State needs about 650 more schools of twenty pupils, and 564 of fifteen pupils, the cost of which will be about $153,075, if they are kept open only five months in the year.

The coldest day, except one, for a hundred years, was Thursday last, according to the averment of Prof. Loomis, of Yale College, who has kept a record that extends back for that length of time.

"A bazaar of all nations" is the next enterprise on a large scale—a scale not quite so large as its Coliseum and its great fire, however—which Boston is preparing for the edification of the world.

Congress has just passed an act which authorizes the transmission by mail of seeds, cuttings, bulb roots and scions of any weight in packages not to exceed four pounds each, postage to be one cent for two ounces. Heretofore such packages have not been allowed to exceed twelve ounces.

The manufacture of sugar from beet in California has been so far successful as to induce much larger plantings and preparations for another year. Eight thousand tons of beets were raised last year for the purpose.

Massachusetts boasts a curious religious sect, recently organized, whose principal characteristic seems to be that they wash each other's feet. They sit in rows, back to back, when they perform their washing service. They discard pork altogether, and live principally on beans and brown bread, and salt-water trout. Saturday they keep sacred, and work on Sunday. The women wear trousers.

The people of San Diego, Cal., are beginning to complain of their Chinese washermen, and to wish for a steam laundry. The *World* enumerates innumerable objections to John's longer continuation in his present occupation.

Accounts from Tennessee state that the re-election of General Grant has done much to quiet political agitation and restore confidence in business.

The True Basis of Success.

Fallacies and frauds are short lived. They may flourish for a while, but the sober second thought of the people condemns them and they perish. It would take even the "Lightning Calculator," a long time to count the imitations and counterfeits of the supreme tonic of the age, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that have been brought out since the first introduction of that celebrated remedy. They have collapsed one after another, but the great vegetable preventive and curative is still on its disease conquering march. At this season the air becomes more and more chilly, and searching vapors affect the integuments and create unwonted pains in the stomach and bowels, it is of the utmost importance to tone and regulate the system so as enable it to bear up against the uncongenial temperature which produces these disturbances. Fever and ague, rheumatism, biliousness, nervous prostration, costiveness and chronic indigestion are a few among among the many disorders which yield readily to this famous restorative.

FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH

HAIR RESTORER

It will change any Gray Hair to

ITS FORMER YOUTHFUL COLOR IN FROM THREE TO SIX APPLICATIONS.

Never changes the hair to a ridiculous red or pink color, but will suit all shades of color and complexion.

It will not stain the Skin or Clothing. Contains no sediment, is perfectly clear and harmless, leaves no sulphur or other bad smell on the hair. Only

A MOST DELIGHTFUL PERFUME.

As a Hair Dressing THE FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH has no equal: it makes the hair rich in appearance, glossy, and curly. It is warranted to remove dandruff, which is so destructive to the roots of the hair, also the heat and humor of the scalp, and stops the hair from falling out, allays itching of the scalp; renders the brashiest hair soft and luxuriant, and for Children DELIGHTFULLY COOL AND AGREEABLE.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent,
84 Market Street, corner Diamond.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
USE
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup,
Warranted to give immediate relief. For sale by all Druggists.

George A. Kelly & Co.,
PROPRIETORS.
Wholesale Druggists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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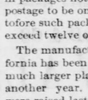
When Dumb Animals



Cry out their gladness—when cripples take up their beds and walk—when Rheumatism is banished—stiff joints made limber, and swellings disappear as if by magic, well may we inquire into the secrets of the wonderful CENTAUR LINIMENT. There has never been anything like it. It has performed more cures of flesh, bone and muscle ailments upon man and beast in the past three months, than all other articles have in three hundred years.

Children Cry—for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil. MWF

NUTRINA!!!
1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
3. It is not pasty or starchy.
4. It will not become stale or wormy.
5. It is far more sweet and palatable.
6. It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
7. It is invaluable to Nursing Mothers!
8. Children will be healthy who use it.
GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.

PAPOMA!!!
Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.
Get it of Your Grocer or Druggist.

Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,
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PHILADELPHIA.

Strength is Security!
ASSETS $10,000,000 GOLD.
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OF LIVERPOOL.
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DRY GOODS.
Always Complete,
THE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
TO BE FOUND AT
Jas. Caldwell AND Co's
Wamsutta, Tuscarora, Utica, Nonpareil, Bay Mills, Clark's Water Twist and White Rock SHIRTING MUSLINS.
5-4, 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Utica, Pequot and Nasaun Brown and Bleached SHEETINGS and PILLOW MUSLINS.
A choice stock of NEW PRINTS, CHINTZES and PERCALES just opened.
BARNSLEY DAMASK TABLE LINENS.
IRISH AND SCOTCH BROWN AND BLEACHED TABLE LINENS.
New Styles TURKEY RED DAMASK.
NOTTINGHAM AND TAMBOURD LACE CURTAINS, a fresh stock just received.
BLACK ALPACAS, MOHAIR LUSTRES and BRILLIANTEENS.
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BLACK and FANCY DRESS SILKS, at the Lowest Market Prices.
118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

GOOD INVESTMENT
Near Home.
FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. 30 Year Bonds,
OF
Buffalo Valley Railroad
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
A BRANCH OF THE
PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD, EXTENDING FROM GARRETT TO BERLIN, ONLY EIGHT MILES LONG.
Interest Payable Semi-Annually at Western National Bank, Baltimore.

The Graduation, Bridging, &c., completed. Cross Ties delivered ready for superstructure. Nothing wanted to complete it but the laying of the rails, which can be done in thirty days.
The Road up to present date is out of debt. Whole issue of Bonds Eighty Thousand Dollars.
It is a well known fact that Short Line Roads pay the best, and this Line has the additional advantage that it connects with one of the leading Trunk Lines leading to Pittsburgh, and besides, it passes through one of the most productive, beautiful and fertile Mineral Valleys of Pennsylvania, abounding in Timber, Coal, Iron Ore and very superior Fire Clay, the Freights on which alone, without the passenger travel, must produce a large revenue,

FOR SALE AT
85 and Accrued Interest,
BY
Ira B. McVay & Co.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMP'Y,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1850. Charter Perpetual.

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1872,
$1,403,435 69.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873.

Mortgages upon Real Estate	$2,022,380 00
Stocks and Bonds	390,820 00
Real Estate and Ground Rents	106,833 33
Loans on Collateral amply secured	249,743 76
Premium Notes Secured by Policies	823,803 90
Premiums in hands of Agents Secured by Bonds	83,236 91
Deferred Semi annual and Quarterly Premiums (estimated)	130,030 00
Cash on hand and in Banks	121,347 42
Accrued Interest to January 1	56,926 26
	$3,985,111 58

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No. 96½ Fourth avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CARD.
We have this day disposed of our entire stock of China, Glass and Queensware to the Messrs. GARBER, WILLIAMS. The senior member, Mr. GEO. H. GARBER, has been in our employ for many years. We therefore take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, and especially to our old customers, whom we would urge to bestow on the new firm the patronage which they so liberally conferred on the old house during the past forty years.
HIGBY, CUST & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1828.

GARBER & WILLIAMS,
SUCCESSORS TO
Higby, Cust & Co.,
IMPORTERS OF
Queensware,
China and Fine Glass,
189 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN P. DEAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
HARDWARE.
A LARGE STOCK
English Cutlery,
AT PRICES BELOW MARKET RATES.
81 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

A Rare Chance for Hotel-Keepers.
FOR SALE,
FIXTURES, GOOD-WILL AND LEASE OF FIVE YEARS
Of an established Hotel in this city, doing a good business. To a man with MONEY this is an excellent opening.
Possession April 1st next. Apply to
WALTER F. AUSTIN, Attorney-at-Law,
No. 116 Fifth avenue.

ALBERT J. SCHWARTZ,
Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,
No. 143 LIBERTY AVENUE,
OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE.

JOS. HORNE & CO.
NEW GOODS
JUST OPENED
BY
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
Market Street.

2,000 PIECES HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES,
From Narrow to Wide Widths, at Very Low Prices.
Fringed Fichus and Scarfs,
Lace Collars,
New Neck Ruffings,
Irish Linens, Napkins,
Linen Crashes,
Huck Towels,
Shirt Fronts,
Morrison's Star Shirts,
Hair Nets, Hair Goods,
Gent's Super. Stout Half Hose,
Heavy Cotton Hosiery,
Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Hemmed Handkerchiefs,
Crapes,
Crape Veils,
Brussels and Dotted Nets,
Rep Silk and Turquoise,
AND A FULL LINE OF
Notions,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.
Wholesale Only.

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE
Eureka Insurance Company
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,
From January 1st, 1872, to December 31st, 1872

1. Capital Stock		$ 125,000 00
With privilege of increasing to		300,000 00
2. ASSETS.		
United States 5-20's	$60,000 00	
Premium on same, at 13%		
Per Cent.	8,100 00	
Due on Premium Notes		
Premium Notes	83,564 27	
Cash in Banks	15,266 43	
Mortgage—first and only	5,000 00	
Book Accounts, for Premiums	6,287 27	
		$ 178,481 03
3. Premiums Rec'd in 1872	$63,216 60	
4. Interest Received in 1872	9,099 11	
		$ 72,915 71
5. PAID IN 1872.		
Net Losses	$37,002 54	
Return Premiums, Re-Insurance, Telegraphing and Fire Marshal	12,965 86	
Dividend	12,500 00	
Salaries and all other expenses	5,762 49	
Taxes and Stamps	3,154 21	
		$ 71,407 50
6. Amount of Outstanding Risks, December 31, 1872		$1,870,075 00
7. Amount of Debts and Liabilities, December 31, 1872, not exceeding		8,000 00
Total Losses Paid, from July, 1855, to January, 1872, net		$ 785,558 41
Total Dividends Paid in same time		$ 300,350 00

DIRECTORS.
JAMES I. BENNETT, R. J. ANDERSON,
W. J. ANDERSON, HENRY HAYS,
JAMES A. HUTCHISON, GEO. SINGER, JR.,
GEO. SINGERGER, A. B. SMITH,
J. A. CAUGHEY, W. W. MARTIN,
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M. W. BELTZHOOVER.
WM. ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE
National Insurance Company,
OF ALLEGHENY, PA.
From January 1, 1871, to December 31, 1872. Published in accordance with the requirements of Acts of Assembly.

1. Capital Authorized		$100,000 00
2. Capital Paid (67)		50,000 00
ASSETS.		
Mortgages	$158,696 82	
Stock Demand Notes	50,000 00	
Cash in Bank	6,274 42	
Cash in Drawer	3,743 40	
Total Assets		$108,914 65
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums	$ 39,404 04	
Interest	6,770 35	
		$ 46,129 39
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses Paid in 1872	$ 13,960 00	
Cancelled Policies and Re-Insurance	2,982 98	
Commissions to Agents	2,451 76	
U. S. Taxes and Stamps	366 24	
Printing, Advertising, Rent, Salaries and other expenses	6,809 98	
		26,409 29
Re'nsurance		$ 19,720 10
Dividends January and July		8,000 00
Surplus over Capital January, 1872		$ 11,720 10
		586,894 55
Surplus over Capital January, 1873		$ 68,614 65
Capital		100,000 00
Total Assets		$168,614 65
Losses not yet Due	$1,214 65	
Outstanding Risks	3,627,322 40	

MWF JAS. E. STEVENSON, Secretary.

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Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwelling Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandize.
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INCORPORATED APRIL, 1849.
CAPITAL.....$225,000.
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BANKERS AND AGENTS FOR THE SYNDICATE,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, February 6, 1873.

We have been asked to give an explanation of the origin of the Credit Mobilier and its connection with the Union Pacific Railroad, which is now attracting so much attention. In 1862 Congress passed an act incorporating a company for the purpose of building a railroad from a point on the 100th meridian in Nebraska to the Pacific, with a capital of $100,000,000. They were granted a right of way 200 feet wide through the public domain, the right to take ground for stations and other necessary purposes, also stone, timber, &c., with a land grant of alternate sections along the whole line twenty miles wide, which was afterward increased to ten sections per mile, for twenty miles, on each side of the track. The company was also to receive from the government a bonus of thirty year six per cent. bonds at the rate of $16,000 per mile, and on part of the line this bonus was increased to $32,000 and $48,000 per mile, to be a *first mortgage* on the entire length of the road. It was found to be impossible to get the capital subscribed for building the road, so Congress was asked to make the government bonus a second mortgage and allow the company to issue first mortgage bonds for an amount equal to the government loan. "Credit Mobilier" influence effected the necessary legislation and the road was thus built.

There then existed a charter which had been granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania some fifteen years before, incorporating a "Penal Agency," and owned by George Francis Train. Its name was changed to the "Credit Mobilier of America," and as its stock was almost worthless, it occurred to Oakes Ames that instead of raising $100,000,000, as a capital for building the Union Pacific Railroad it would be far simpler to buy out Mr. Train for some $20,000, and let the "Credit Mobilier" build the road, and as he says to his friend Mr. Alley, "under the provisions of that charter, you could construct the road by a contracting company, to which parties owning stock could subscribe a limited amount, and be in *no danger of losing any more than they subscribed.*" As to Mr. Oakes Ames himself, he was a modest shovel maker in Massachusetts until he went into Congress, and bought the charter of the "Credit Mobilier" for the purpose of building the Union Pacific Railroad without assuming any individual liability.

The contract between the "Credit Mobilier" and the Union Pacific Railroad, under which the road was built was about as follows: First 238 miles of road was built by the Union Pacific Railroad at a cost of $27,500 per mile, and the Union Pacific made a contract through Oakes Ames with the Credit Mobilier to complete the road at from $47,000 to $103,500 a mile—the 238 miles already built being included—*id est*, the Credit Mobilier agreed to build a road already built and to receive as a profit the difference between the actual cost and the contract price. This contract appears to have been rather a profitable one as will be seen by the following report of dividends:

On June 1st, 1868, the stockholders of the Credit Mobilier received 60 per cent. in cash, and 40 per cent. in stock of the Union Pacific Railroad; on the 9th of July, 1868, 50 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, and 100 per cent. stock; July 3, 1865, 10 per cent. stock, and 10 per cent. first mortgage bonds; September, 1868, 100 per cent. stock, and 75 per cent. first mortgage bonds; December 19, 1868, 200 per cent. stock; while, before this contract was made, the stockholders had received, on the 28th of April, 1867, a dividend of 100 per cent. in stock of the Union Pacific Railroad; on the 1st of April, 1867, 50 per cent. of first mortgage bonds were distributed; on the 1st of July, 1867, 100 per cent. in stock again.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon
U. S. Bonds of 1881	113⅝	113⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115¼	115¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	116¼	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114¾	114¾
10-40s	114¾	114¾
New 5s	113¾	113¾
Gold	113¾	113¾
Currency 6s	115½	115¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¾
United States 6s of 1881	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	115¾
United States 10-40s	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115¾
Currency Pacifics	115¾

—The Secretary of the Treasury has called in all outstanding three per cent. certificates of the denomination dated between January 25th, 1869, and April 14th, 1869, as follows: Five thousands, from Nos. 8,540 to 8,565, and ten thousands, from No. 5,370 to 5,565. The total amount called in is $690,000. Interest will cease March 31, 1873. Only $175,000 of the three per cents. remain uncalled.

—The earnings of the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Road, for the year ending October 31, were $1,48,624. The earnings for the corresponding year were $964,589, showing an increase last year of $513,640, or 53½ per cent. New iron has been laid from Pittsburgh to Connellsville (57 miles), five miles of grading for the double track completed, and nearly fourteen miles of new sidings laid. The company now have sixty locomotives in use, and contracts are out for more.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
February 6, 1873.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	6
Carbon	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½
Western Union Tel	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Quicksilver	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
Pacific Mail						
Adams Express						
Wells, Fargo Express						
American Express	54					
United States Express						
New York Central	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Erie	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Michigan Central						
Michigan Southern						
Illinois Central						
Cleveland and Pittsburg						
Chicago and Northwest	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	92
Do preferred						
Rock Island	113¾	113¾				
St. Paul						
Do preferred						
Wabash						
Do. Preferred						
Fort Wayne						
Ohio and Mississippi	46¾	46¾	46¾	47¼		46¾
Union Pacific						
Chicago and Alton						
Do. preferred						
Boston, Hartford & Erie	8¾			9		9
Harlem						
New Jersey Central						
C. C. & I. C.						
Hannibal & St. Jos.						
Atlantic Mail						
Iron Mountain						

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn'a Central	86¾	Phila. and Erie	27
Reading	96¾	Lehigh Navigation	37½
United Co.'s of N.J.	113½	Pittsburgh 5s	79
Cam'd & A. & Y. R. R.	84½	N. Pa. R. R. 7-30s	91
Lehigh Valley R. R.	60½	Central Transp'n	43¾

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 6.—Cotton dull at 20c. Flour easier at $6 cash 25. Wheat steady with a moderate demand at $1 Red 77. Corn steady, with a moderate demand at 44c. Other grains steady. Groceries firm and unchanged. Butter steady, with a moderate demand. Provisions dull; buyers and sellers apart. Mess pork unchanged. Lard dull; steam 7¾@7¾c; kettle 7¾@8c. Bulk meats—Shoulders 4½c; clear rib sides 6¾@6¾c; clear sides 6¾@6¾c. Bacon nominal—shoulders 4½@4¾c; clear rib sides 6¾@6¾c; clear sides 6¾@6¾c. Hogs firm at $4 90@5 00; principal sales for shippers at $4 95@5 00; for butchers $4 70@4 90; receipts 4,000 head. Whisky steady at 90c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY MORNING, February 6, 1873.

RECEIPTS.	Cattle, No.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's, No. head.	Mules, No.
Thursday, Jan. 30	540	2,800	2,000	45	...
Friday, Jan. 31	65	900	300	15	...
Saturday, Feb. 1	1,200	6,000	2,800	15	24
Monday, Feb. 3	600	2,500	1,200	30	...
Monday, Feb. 3	780	2,500	1,200	30	...
Tuesday, Feb. 4	780	1,600	5,000	30	102
Wednesday, Feb. 5	460	2,000	2,400	30	...
Total	4,725	19,400	14,000	150	126

SHIPMENTS.	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's, No. head.	Mules, No.
Thursday, Jan. 30	1,400	2,100	1,600	60	...
Friday, Jan. 31	540	2,600	2,000	15	...
Saturday, Feb. 1	1,900	3,800	2,000	90	11
Monday, Feb. 3	600	4,000	800	120	34
Tuesday, Feb. 4	600	2,100	1,400	45	84
Wednesday, Feb. 5	160	2,000	1,400	30	18
Total	4,800	16,600	12,000	845	107

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle this have been fair and in quality composed principally of the lower grades. There is not quite so large a number of through stock, but this is fully made up by increased offerings for this market. Advices from New York and Philadelphia are unfavorable for a good market, and with but few country dealers here the trade rules dull and slow. To this time very few cattle have changed hands, and buyers declare they will not purchase unless at about their own figures. They assign as a reason for this action that the cattle bought and forwarded last week done no good, and they prefer not to purchase rather than do so and lose money. On the other hand holders say that our market here is no higher than other Western markets, and are unwilling to make the concession demanded by buyers. So far the run has not been a heavy one, but it is hard to see how the market will turn out. If the run to-day and to-morrow proves heavy, sellers may be compelled to concede more to buyers than at present asked. There is a full lot on hand them, and some stock has changed hands at the decline, owners preferring to sell rather than run up a big feed bill and then probably have to ship. Some holders are also shipping out thinking they can do better by so doing. Good to prime cattle are in rather light supply and while they are lower than last week, the decline is not so great as on the more common stuff. We think that 25c per hundred will cover all loss. At this writing trade is dull here, and there are car loads of cattle selling, but the market is devoid of its usual bustle. Following are the prices at which the different grades are selling:

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lb steers, $7 00@extra 1,400 lb steers, $6 75 to $6 85; extra 1,300 lb steers, $6 25 to $6 50; extra 1,200 lb steers, $5 50 to $5 75; prime 1,100 lb steers, $5 00 to $5 25; fair 1,000 lb steers, $4 25 to $4 50.

Hogs.

The run of hogs for the week fair, and for the last two days a little heavy. The market for some time has been firm and steady, with stock selling soon after arrival. The demand East has ruled good, and during the last week both New York and Philadelphia buyers took hold freely. To-day the advices from New York are not so favorable as buyers declining purchasing at present. With this feeling ruling prices have declined about 10c per hundred on all grades. The market is rather weak and inclined downward and some dealers anticipate a further decline.

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia $5 10 to $5 15; prime do $5 00 to $5 05; prime Yorkers $4 85 to $4 95; fair do $4 75.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep for the week have been heavy. The pens are full and still the cry is, they come. The sheep market this week has been the worst for the season we have had for a long time. There is too many sheep offering, and with a decreased demand East, trade rules exceedingly dull. In New York the market is bad, more sheep on sale than wanted, and the same state of affairs exist at Philadelphia. We are informed that 7½c was offered per sheep on Tuesday. The owner refused to take the price and shipped East. Eastern buyers to-day are purchasing at about $6 00 and a decline of fully a dollar per hundred. The buyers for the packer have got all the stock they want and as the pens are still full there is no alternative left holders but to ship. We think that the Eastern markets will have a fuller supply than the demand for some trade require, and of course a bad market will follow. We regard the prospect for the early part of next week anything but favorable.

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs, fine wools, $6 25; extra 95 lbs, $6 00; do 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 75 to $5 85; do 85 lbs, fine wool, $5 25 to $5 50.

Cattle.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
17	17,180	5 30	1	900	4 00
23	37,950	5 85	20	33,600	5 00
20	34,000	5 75	20	33,600	5 00
1	1,220	7 00	2	2,970	3 50
1	1,080	6 00	1	1,080	3 50
2	2,960	4 00	1	1,080	3 50
18	18,000	4 00	1	1,080	3 50
7	10,290	6 35	8 cows	7,460	3 25
1	1,180	4 00			

WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

16	17,100	6 25	18	19,00	6 45
18	17,500	6 25	16	21,500	6 40
31	36,010	6 00	1	1,270	5 00
31	43,960	6 50	1	1,180	5 30
18	19,780	6 40	48	58,080	6 00
16	17,800	5 40			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, & CO. SOLD

2	2,400	4 50	4,275	5 50
4	4,370	4 00	18	22,130	6 00
23	30,660	6 00	17	17,000	6 00
16	20,090	6 50	21	20,220	4 75
18	19,330	6 50	1	1,000	4 00
10	10,300	6 25	8	6,730	4 00
5	7,760	6 00	15	15,080	6 65
15	14,350	4 00	3	3,410	3 00
20	20,230	6 00	18	18,260	6 00
16	16,280	3 80	1	1,410	4 00
16	16,170	3 50	1	1,000	4 00
1	1,070	3 00	2	2,830	5 00
1	1,000	3 00	3	3,440	5 00
1	1,410	3 70	2	1,970	4 25
2	2,040	3 50	2	1,970	4 00
24	32,260	4 75	17	18,350	4 62
1	1,140	3 00	1	1,070	4 00
1	11,150	5 87	15	4,360	5 00
1	950	4 00	2	2,010	4 00
18	17,940	5 00	2	1,970	3 40
1	1,040	4 00	2	2,180	4 00
1	980	4 00	2	2,030	4 00
2	1,970	4 00	2	2,030	4 00
2	2,160	3 10	8	per head	60 00
2	1,980	3 20	20	per head	75
28	29,350	6 37	1	1,240	5 12
20	20,000	6 25			

HEDGES, HUFF & CO SOLD

17	19,050	5 65	20	19,310	5 35
1	1,970	5 00	18	18,000	5 35
18	18,300	4 25	16	18,650	5 35
16	17,180	4 40	23	23,700	5 40
2	2,100	6 50	5	5,890	6 00
3	3,000	6 50	5	5,050	6 00
4	48,130	6 25	3	3,040	3 35
1	per head	6 00	2	2,500	4 00
17	19,200	5 62	31	31,240	6 00
16	18,370	6 00	17	17,000	6 00
1	2,080	2 00	1	1,500	5 00

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

18	19,660	6 00	2	2,360	4 25
1	1,190	5 00	16	19,040	6 13
17	17,170	5 50	18	17,300	6 00
2	2,020	6 62	13	11,370	4 38
21	19,750	6 00	1	1,000	3 00
1	1,120	4 50	15	16,660	6 00
20	21,520	6 00	18	18,180	6 00
21	20,740	6 00	17	16,810	6 00
1	1,000	4 00	1	1,040	4 00
1 corn foot		68 00	5	5,380	6 25
17	16,170	6 00	5	5,380	6 25
4	3,840	4 75	6	6,410	3 75
1	1,060	4 75	6	5,320	3 75
4	4,170	5 80	16	19,710	5 80
19	18,300	6 00	14	14,010	6 00
1 cn foot		55 00	3	3,250	5 50
18	19,820	6 00	2	2,310	5 50
1	6,500	4 90	32	37,950	5 75
2	2,410	4 00	2	2,050	4 00
2	2,080	4 00	12	11,850	4 50
1	1,060	4 00			

Hogs.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
102	12,120	5 12			

WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

23	7,360	5 10	11	16,600	5 55
3	1,860	5 00	28	8,860	5 25
18	18,260	5 10	20	20,000	5 15
115	31,940	5 15	150	21,710	5 10
20	5,020	5 10	20	4,000	5 00
20	20,910	4 90	90	13,010	5 20
100	15,500	5 10	18	15,400	5 20
108	34,460	4 75	56	15,900	5 50
20	4,170	4 90	1	1,000	5 00
114	20,970	4 90	149	15,790	5 10
18	18,500	5 10	18	14,070	5 15
20	6,050	4 90	47	15,300	5 20
19	19,400	5 00	20	19,300	5 20
69	18,720	5 25	181	21,840	5 10
1	1,440	4 75	18	17,710	5 20
18	18,120	5 00	77	11,540	5 00
18	11,490	5 10	160	21,420	5 00
25	7,760	4 90	55	8,400	4 90
18	1,760	4 80	112	15,120	4 90
118	31,600	4 80	19	3,950	4 80
18	4,960	4 90			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

20	20,650	4 90	45	9,870	4 75
115	11,530	5 10	152	20,600	5 00
17	20,280	5 10	114	20,490	5 00
17	34,050	5 00	150	18,710	5 00
33	5,900	5 12	23	4,270	5 00
18	4,000	5 00	18	3,900	5 00
18	3,940	5 00	18	3,900	5 00
64	14,060	5 10	72	13,730	5 10
18	21,700	5 00	97	22,400	5 00
18	8,330	5 00	39	10,940	5 15
18	14,400	5 20	25	5,000	5 05
18	7,370	5 20	66	11,540	5 00
20	22,260	4 90	18	16,430	5 15
18	11,140	4 90	15	4,240	5 20
18	20,170	4 90	18	14,050	5 00
18	10,220	5 00	18	12,000	5 10
19	20,850	5 00	18	17,000	4 80
18	9,700	5 10	104	20,660	5 05
18	9,970	5 10	104	20,660	5 15
19	19,470	5 25	60	20,110	5 00
18	10,340	5 20	97	24,440	5 20
18	13,660	5 30	86	24,440	5 20
18	21,160	5 10	106	21,070	5 20
114	570	5 10	25	7,760	5 75
18	22,260	4 90	106	12,650	5 20
18	23,010	5 20	82	27,660	5 30
18	4,300	5 25	82	15,230	5 30
18	4,280	5 25	53	15,230	5 25
18	4,460	5 25	18	15,750	5 30
17	6,950	4 10	127	32,210	5 00
18	9,210	5 00	20	4,750	5 00
18	18,800	5 00	18	5,870	4 50
18	18,000	5 00	18	5,870	4 50
21	4,120	5 15	43	7,350	5 15
18	4,800	5 20	21	3,020	5 00
117	24,610	5 05	93	14,340	5 05
18	3,720	5 00	18	3,870	5 00
18	2,760	5 25	28	5,700	5 30
18	4,060	4 50	18	3,900	5 00
25	2,770	4 75	18	2,660	5 25
18	3,960	4 50	18	3,900	5 00
24	5,550	5 10	23	5,050	5 00
18	3,730	5 20	23	4,560	5 10
35	7,880	5 05	18	4,090	4 80
18	1,220	4 90	36	14,090	4 75
218	28,000	5 10	78	11,000	4 75
18	4,030	5 05	18	3,900	5 00
18	8,630	5 05	59	7,150	5 00
4	850	4 75	18	4,070	5 15
18	5,220	5 00	95	14,000	5 00
18	2,710	4 50	18	14,250	5 10
18	14,780	5 10	18	4,330	5 15
18	19,200	5 00	18	24,020	5 25
18	4,000	5 05	28	5,830	5 00
18	23,050	4 25	20	3,200	5 00
18	20,280	4 87	113	21,710	5 00
18	2,480	5 00	18	3,770	5 15
18	11,560	5 00	23	4,820	5 10
18	20,420	5 10	54	13,500	5 05
18	9,000	4 90	18	3,830	4 90
18	9,850	4 90	18	2,240	

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

24	7,400	5 10	79	17,280	4 85
41	10,660	4 90	86	125,300	5 19
18	20,070	5 00	57	11,980	5 05
18	20,200	5 00	120	25,070	5 00
4	7,170	4 00			

H. G. IRWIN & CO. BOUGHT

95	24,780	5 15	19	6,500	5 10
18	5,800	5 30	86	12,150	5 10
18	28,030	4 60	86	12,150	5 10
200	31,450	5 15	94	24,760	5 25
18	7,040	5 10	56	22,720	5 12
18	14,400	5 10	64	14,070	5 15
18	18,180	5 30	64	14,070	5 15
147	34,150	4 90	64	14,800	5 25
90	13,950	5 25	18	14,800	5 25
18	4,170	5 20	86	12,150	5 10
68	10,220	5 20	88	23,910	5 20
98	24,020	5 05	88	20,000	5 00
98	25,040	5 10	88	20,000	5 15
18	20,500	5 00	9	1,800	5 00
107	7,500	5 00	40	12,120	6 50
18	per head	5 50	40	3,020	6 50
18	1,620	5 50	40	730	6 40
12	8,530	5 20	30	2,500	6 50
155	16,510	5 85	40	16,010	6 50

WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

170	17,060	6 37	94	8,080	5 80
18	1,900	6 00	4	1,460	4 25
18	13,560	4 75	189	14,300	5 70
18	14,940	4 80	189	15,500	5 70
18	16,280	6 00	190	14,500	5 40
18	15,800	5 25	18	1,400	5 20
18	15,080	4 75			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD.

18	14,040	6 62	97	8,190	6 00
111	9,850	6 37	179	16,780	5 80
18	14,200	6 10	14	14,360	4 60
203	14,200	5 15	183	12,960	4 50

HEDGES, HUFF & CO SOLD

171	15,220	6 25	41	3,320	5 35
23	1,980	6 00	58	15,772	5 60
18	5,480	5 90	76	5,500	6 00
18	9,310	6 00	95	15,380	5 20
196	12,970	6 25	200	15,060	4 70

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

18	15,410	4 75	207	22,970	5 50
18	14,800	4 70	18	15,480	5 10
199	17,780	6 00	150	13,060	4 75
18	7,170	4 85	40	3,240	5 37
18	17,440	6 00	65	6,440	6 00

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 6, 1873.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Drug gists:

Acetic	lb	17	@	Magne cal	lb	75	@ 1 40
Citric	lb	1 60	@1 65	Carb	lb	35	@ 45
Oxalic	lb		@ 38	Manna S F	lb		@ 65
Tartaric	lb	65	@ 70	Morph sul	lb	5 25	@5 50
Alcohol, gall		1 93	@ 2 20	Nutts No 1	lb		@ 1 25
Alum	lb		@ 20	Oil,			
Caps			@ 30	Bergamot	lb	6 40	@6 6 50
Soda	lb		@ 20	Castor	lb	22	@6 25
Am. Carb	lb	17	@ 20	Linuam	lb		@ 2 00
Ammo	lb	12	@ 14	Cloves	lb	2 25	@ 2 70
Annotta	lb	70	@ 80	Cod			
Ashes			@ 50	Cod liver	gal	2 00	@ 2 50
Soda	lb	5½	@6¾	Lemon	lb	5 25	@6 00
Bal. Copa	lb	1 10	@1 12	Linseed	gall	93	@6 1 00
Bay Rum		1 50	@6 4 00	Neats f	gall	1 65	@6 1 80
Berry,				Olive	gall	1 75	@2 00
Cassia	lb	41	@ 43	Quarts	doz	6 00	@6 9 00
Chamb. Ext	lb		@ 50	Pints	doz	3 50	@ 3 75
Cam'r	lb	1 50	@6 1 60	Origan	lb	2 50	@6 2 75
Cam'r	lb	50	@ 55	Peppert	lb	4 50	@6 4 60
Cantha's	lb	46	@ 50	Rosemary	lb	1 00	@6 1 25
Blood Leaf,				Sassafras	lb	1 10	@6 1 20
American	lb	15	@ 18	Sperm	gall	2 60	@6 2 75
East Ind	lb	1	@ 1	Tanners gall		73	@6 85
Carman	lb	7	@ 8	Whale gall		1	@6 1
Rhu Mase	lb		@ 75	Whale oil			@6 55
Rhu Virg	lb	14	@6 14½	Opium	lb	8 00	@6 8 75
Borax ref	lb	50	@6 55	Opium Pa	lb	7 50	@6 7 75
Brims roll	lb	4½	@6 5	Paris blu	lbs	4 50	@6 4 75
Flor Sul	lb	3½	@6 4	Poisn,			
Calomel A	lb		@ 1 45	Rhubrum	lb	36	@ 38
English	lb	1	@ 1 70	Chloruta	lb	60	@6 65
Camp ref	lb	43	@ 48	Iodida	lb	6 50	@6 6 75
Cantha's, lb			@ 50	Putty	lb	4½	@6 5
Chamb. Gr	lb		@ 60	Prus sulpur	lb	2 50	@6 2 60
Cham. Ger	lb		@ 60	Rosin	lb	6 00	@6 6 50
Roman	lb		@ 50	Quinine	lb		@ 14
Chlorof'm	lb	1 45	@6 1 50	Gunsam	lb		@ 75
Cloves	lb	14	@ 16	Ginger	lb		@ 25
Cochineal	lb	84	@ 85	Jamaica	lb		@ 27
Cop as case	lb	7	@ 8	Jalap pow	lb		@ 50
Copp'ras	lb	2½	@6 3	Jalap pow	lb		@ 90
Cream Tar	lb	43	@ 47	Licorice	lb	14	@ 16
Cubebs	lb	20	@ 24	Rimb K	lb	1 50	@6 1 75
Dudbeer	lb	25	@ 40	Sarsa Hon	lb	41	@ 45
Emery Kn	lb	10	@ 12	Soaps,			
Ex Ni spr	lb	30	@ 35	Castile	lb		@ 15
Sulph	lb	03	@ 04	Castile	lb		@ 20
Ext Logw	lb	12	@6 13½	Sal Ammo	lb	13½	@ 14
Liq Cala	lb	48	@ 50	Epsom	lb

THE VERY LATEST.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

The Centennial Appropriation—Bill Authorizing Banks to Hold Mortgages Passed, With Retroaction Proviso Striken Out—The Judicial Contest—Pittsburgh and South Side Passenger Railway.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 6, 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported back the bill giving $500,000 to the Centennial Commissioners. Mr. Ballantine in the chair.

The first section was voted down, carrying the whole bill with it.

Mr. Latta moved to reconsider. Agreed to-Five thousand extra copies of the bill were ordered.

Senate No. 87, act authorizing the banks to hold mortgages as securities for notes, was passed, with the proviso making it retroactive stricken out.

Act relative to vacancies in Prothonotary's, Register's and Clerk of Court's offices. Passed.

The act in reference to informations for violations of the Sunday law provoked discussion and was then voted down.

The committee have agreed on the contest in the Seventh Judicial District, Bucks and Montgomery, Miller, Republican, vs. Roberts, Democrat, in favor of Roberts.

SENATE.

The following bills were read:

Mr. Playford—To incorporate the People's Bank of Carmichaels, Greene county.

Mr. Hemphreys—To incorporate the Pittsburgh and South Side railway Company, to run from the Twenty-seventh ward to Baldwin township, to use horses or steam. Corporate town-ship, to use horses or steam. Corporation—Charter. Jeremy, General Pearson, Will. Coates and others.

Mr. McClure—Supplement to General Railroad law, to prevent crossing at grade.

Mr. Rutan endeavored to have the Bank Committee discharged from the consideration of the act to incorporate Kane Ward Sale Deposit and Insurance Company of Butler county.

Mr. Graham opposed the motion on account of extraordinary privileges granted in the bill, saying that they were almost as great as that of the Credit Mobilier. The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Graham read an act to authorize the State Superintendent of Common Schools to appropriate money for public libraries under the management of School Directors.

HARRISBURG, February 6, 1873.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The bill authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to increase its capital stock to an unlimited extent has been passed by both Houses of the Legislature by a unanimous vote.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 4, 1873.

The claim for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home is two hundred thousand dollars, instead of one, as stated in one of my previous letters. I earnestly favor giving some help to Somerset; but this demand seems extraordinary. Perhaps it is made, however, on the principle of asking for much more than is expected.

In addition to the demands for State help, enumerated in a previous letter, a huge delegation came up here to-day from Philadelphia, and was heard by the Ways and Means Committee of the House, urging an appropriation of $500,000 to build iceboats to keep the Delaware open in winter. This appropriation was urged, not so much on the score of benefit to the city, but as a matter of right. The committee heard the delegation patiently; but the look of astonishment with which every one inquired into the details of this request would seem to promise but poorly for its success. If Philadelphia would spend less on her park and more on her harbor, she would do herself more good than she is likely to win by such efforts as this.

The House held three sessions to-day, morning, afternoon and evening. The morning and afternoon were devoted to private bills, most of which contained about a hundred bills, the most of which were passed. The titles of the bills acted on, sent you by telegraph, will indicate their character. None of them were of any special importance or dangerous in character, being of the stock kind altogether. The evening session was devoted to reading bills in place.

This industry on the part of the House brings it up abreast with the Senate in its work. In the House a hundred and ninety-two bills have been reported, so far, and in the Senate one hundred and ninety-nine. Of these, about half are original in each House, so that the number introduced is large amounts, up to this time, to about two hundred. The Senate has scarcely a day's work ahead of it, in bills ready for its action, and the House has enough to keep it busy for a week ready. Judging from the comparatively small number of bills so far acted on, I conclude that the rush for special legislation is not half so active as was anticipated.

In the Senate, about twenty bills were passed, nearly all local, and some half dozen general bills went over on second reading. Mr. Mackey called up a bill relative to sales of lumber on the Ohio and its tributaries, which provides that owners of lumber or timber may sell the same on their measurement, or on any measurement that may be agreed on between buyer and seller. This cuts up, by the roots, the board measuring business in Pittsburgh and Allegheny. Mr. Mackey opposed its passage, and Mr. Mackay. Mr. Wallace and Mr. Strang advocated it. At Mr. Rutan's request it was laid over.

Mr. Mackey also called up a bill to compel all persons appealing from the judgment of aldermen or Justices of the Peace in Clarion county, before appealing, to enter security for costs before appeals. Stanley moved to include Lawrence, which was agreed to, but the lawyers of the Senate very generally but the bill, and it also, went over. It was reported this morning with a negative recommendation, and Mr. Mackey opposed it now as a measure which, by practically denying the right of trial by jury to all who are poor or unwilling to pay the costs before appealing, of petty judgments against them rendered in favor of parties who have had the right to choose what justices they would have to hear and decide, and was unwilling to allow a bill to pass to extend to a few counties a principle too vicious to be enacted for general application.

Mr. Rutan offered a bill which was adopted, directing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill giving to the courts power to open, widen and vacate streets in cities and boroughs. This will prove of another fruitful source of special legislation. The calendar is already loaded down with bills to vacate and widen streets in various parts of the city.

The difference of opinion between the friends of the bill for erecting a bridge over the Youghiogeny at McKeesport and the coal men have been harmonized, and the highest height of the bridge above low water is to be fifty instead of forty feet, and the width between the piers three hundred feet. The bill will be so amended in the House, and this measure will concur. So that little difficulty is adjusted to the satisfaction of all.

The House, some time ago, passed a bill authorizing the Clerk of Quarter Sessions in Bradford county to count and give a certificate of all the votes for and against license in the townships where the returns were sent in by mail, instead of being brought in person, as the law now requires. The Senate, to-day, made the bill a general one, and sent it back to the House for concurrence, which was promptly given, and the Governor will doubtless sign the bill. This will be a convenience to election officers who live so far away from the county seat as to make it difficult to take returns in, in person.

The first result of the close scrutiny into local bills instituted by Governor Geary was seen in the passage of a joint resolution, to-day, to recall from the Governor a bill lately passed to incorporate the Miners Hospital of Schuylkill county. The Governor was prepared to veto it, on the doubleground that the Courts have power to charter charitable institutions, and that the bill covertly authorized a lottery or gift concert for the benefit of the hospital. Rather than have it vetoed, the friends of the bill had it recalled.

Mr. Wallace had passed a bill repealing the provision of the borough law establishing cumulative voting, and fixing the salaries relative to Clearfield county. Mr. Playford has got through a similar bill for Connellsville, and others are preparing to follow. That most rigorous of humbugs, cumulative voting, has proved such a pest wherever tried, under that law, that the desire to get rid of it is general. And I am glad to hear it. The idea involved in cumulative voting is illogical and unsound, and is cumbrous and bothersome in application. It originated among the aristocratic advocates of limited voting, and has nothing republican about it. I am glad, too, to note that the movement for repeal comes from the democratic side. They are, properly, the first to recede from the effects of Mr. Buckalew's sagaries.

Mr. Lilly, of Carbon, a member of the Constitutional Convention, sent a letter to the legislature to-day, denying the charges so strongly reported in the papers as having denounced the Legislature as corrupt. He avers that he took exactly the contrary ground. It is now in order for other gentlemen to follow with their disclaimers.

SPECIAL.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 5, 1873.

I was mistaken, yesterday, in saying that the House had concurred in the amendments made by the Senate to the bill relative to returns of election on license and relative to re-, otherwise, making it a general by mail or the House non-concurred in the amendments. The Senate to-day receded, so that the bill passed, applies only to Bradford county.

The McKeesport bridge bill was to-day amended in the House, as indicated in my last, and the Senate concurred, so that the bill now goes to the Governor. He will sign it in a few days, and that matter may be regarded as settled.

The Senate passed Mr. McClure's bill to tax the passenger railways of Philadelphia four per cent. on their gross receipts, for four years, for the benefit of the Centennial Commission. The bill passed unanimously, although Mr. Wallace expressed a doubt as to its feasibility, intimating that the Supreme Court has already decided that the insurance companies and corporations could not be taxed for special and local purposes. Mr. McClure replied that the rail way companies had agreed to the proposition; but that, if they did not accept the bill, a way would be found to bring them to terms, by compelling them to reduce their fares.

These passenger railways now charge transient passengers seven cents, and sell tickets in packages at six and a quarter cents each. Efforts have been made, repeatedly, to compel them to sell tickets at five cents each, but the companies have always been too many for the public on that subject, and no bill has ever yet been passed to that effect. This bill provides that if the Legislature shall ever reduce the fares on any passenger railway below six cents, the four per cent. tax shall not be collected from that company; so that, by paying the tax, the companies retain the right to keep up their present charges. The tax will amount to one quarter cent on each passenger, and the companies will thus realize six cents on tickets for passenger and six and three-quarters on transient fares. The gross receipts, last year, were $4,500,000, and the annual increase is about five per cent. The tax, if paid, will therefore net the Commission about $750,000 in the four years it will run. The companies will pay this rather than have their fares cut down.

The bill relative to sales of lumber on the Ohio and its tributaries came up on the orders, in Senate, but was, on Mr. Graham's motion, postponed for the present to enable the lumber dealers to be heard. The bill, however, will pass, and the cities will have to give up their system of board measuring. All the lumber producing counties are for the bill, and they are more numerous and active than Allegheny.

Mr. Maclay got through his bill, from the House, to compel parties appealing from decisions of justices of the peace in Dauphin, Armstrong, Lawrence and Delaware counties to pay all costs before appealing. Most of the Senators thought the bill wrong in principle, but as it did not apply to their counties, allowed it to go through.

In the House, most of the day was occupied, in the morning, by a resolution to recommit the Commutation Fare bill. Pending that, an appropriating one million to the Centennial Commission. The Philadelphia delegation excitedly, but the motion bitterly was called, the previous the motion to recommit prevailed. The committee can be got, and if so it cannot be taken up in the House except by a two thirds vote. The House will come on, very generally, resolved to commit, and from the temper manifested I conclude there is but little chance for the passage of the bill.

The afternoon session in the House was mainly confined to two bills—one to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad to increase its stock, which passed unanimously, and one to authorize the Union Passenger Railway of Philadelphia to lay double tracks on Market street from Ninth to Front. A similar bill was passed last year; but the Supreme Court set it aside on account of a defect in its title. The bill coming up again, to-day, was resisted strongly by the Market street Passenger Railway Company, but the House, on a test vote, was for the bill, by a vote of 72 to 15, and all the efforts made to amend it or obstruct its passage were promptly voted down. The bill passed, and will go through the Senate without serious opposition.

The Senate Finance Committee, I understand, has agreed to report in favor of giving $100,000 for the relief of Somerset. When the bill comes up there will probably be an active opposition to its passage.

Mr. Brockway tried his chances, again, in the House, to make his raid on corporations, by offering a resolution to appoint a special committee to revise the tax laws on corporations, but the plausible design was seen through and his resolution was sent to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Republican side of the House has not yet settled, thoroughly into working order, and has not, so far, recognized any one as a leader. Most of the material is new, and much of it is good; but no one has as yet developed the rare flint-like backbone, or the wisdom, that was badly felt, to-day, when this Brockway resolution came up. It was plausible and deceptive, and for the want of a quick perception to point out its clap-trap character, it came near being passed.

SPECIAL.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 6, 1873, 7 P. M.)

PROBABILITIES.

For the Gulf States northerly and northwesterly winds and clear and clearing weather. For the South Atlantic States winds shifting to westerly and and northerly, with clearing weather. For the Middle States southeasterly and southwesterly winds and partly cloudy weather, except cloudy weather and light rain from Virginia to New Jersey. For New England southerly winds and partly cloudy weather. From Tennessee and Missouri and southern portions of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, falling barometer, higher temperature, southerly and southeast winds and generally clear weather, but north of this region southeasterly to southwesterly winds, veering to southwesterly and northwesterly, cloudy weather and probably rain and snow.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Yesterday Wm. Stahl was instantly killed by falling a distance of two hundred and twenty-five feet into the St. Clair Mines, near Pottsville, Pa.

The Very Rev. Dr. Storrs, Vicar General of the Diocese of New York, died yesterday.

Mrs. Schuman and Dr. J. P. Wieder, who were arrested at Peoria, Illinois, on suspicion of having poisoned a young son of Mrs. Schuman, were acquitted by a coroner's jury. The piece of poison having been found in the boy's body.

The steamship America, from Bremen, arrived at New York yesterday.

Allen Herman Lamborn, aged seventeen, student in the Freshman class at Brown University, was killed at Newton Center, Mass., wednesday evening. By his side was found a gun. Mrs. Lincoln, of Danville, Penn., cousin of young Lincoln, was badly injured at the same time.

James L. Cogan, LL.D., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy at Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa., died yesterday evening.

The steamship Thuringia, from Hamburg, arrived at New York last night.

The Philadelphia Council yesterday passed an ordinance appropriating $500,000 to aid the Centennial Celebration.

G. R. Peters, of Clinton, N. Y., has discovered the means of a new passage to the south magnetic pole, passage, and Mr. Maclay. Mr. Wallace and Mr. Strang advocated it. At Mr. Rutan's request it was laid over.

Lord Granville defended the course of the government in bringing the Alabama claims before the Geneva arbitrators. The condition of the question when it had been concluded, that at once to justify the sensational telegrams which created alarm here and elsewhere. It was not probable that the affair would end in a rupture between the two countries.

Lords Salisbury, Ripon and Cairns followed with a few remarks, all of which indicated that the opinion held that the rules adopted were ambiguous and liable to be misinterpreted.

Lord Cairns strongly deprecated the course the debate had taken on this subject, especially after the assurances had been made that the rules which had been adopted by the Geneva Board, and declared they should be maintained between England and the United States, whether others accepted or rejected them or not.

The Duke of Richmond objected, not to the spirit of compromise, but to the fact that it had been one-sided. He observed that the speech from the throne had declared that the rules were intended to be applicable to the present difficulty, and not generally, especially to be restricted to that time, when desertions from the Parliamentary ranks were numerous.

The motion for an address to the Queen was adopted, and their lordships rose.

In the House of Commons the address in reply to the Queen's speech was moved by Hon. Charles Fitzwilliam, who, in the course of his remarks, said House and country on the settlement of disputes with the United States. Although Lord Mayo was unfavorable to England, there was not the slightest ground for impugning the judgment of the Geneva arbitrators of the Alabama claims. The nation should be slow to follow England's example. Sir Hen Stone seconded the motion.

Mr. Disraeli rose and was loudly cheered. He said he had heard with alarm many things in the royal speech. He would call attention to the policy which cize the Sovereign and Arbitrators who had given an award adverse to England. He had approved of the negotiations of the Treaty of Washington, but could not but condemn the prospective rules adopted. The government pretend that they have obtained Palmerston, but that statesman would never have placed England in such a dangerous and undignified a position. The Geneva judgment showed that the government was totally wrong. What would be the effect upon the position of the country? What was the scope of the said "due diligence" to be in accord with our municipal law, or as the arbitrators said, such as to totally prohibit the evil complained of? Was England absolutely bound to stop vessels violating her neutrality laws, whether suspected or not? In the case of a commissioned vessel that proved to be one of war, involving us in hostilities immediately. The Washington treaty bound the government to carry out the rules in that sense. Did the government intend to adopt its own interpretation or that of the Geneva board? These were the most important questions. They involved the highest interests and honor of England. He did not question the right or prerogative to negotiate treaties, but he objected to the attention of our municipal law. Disraeli next turned his attention to the paragraph in the Queen's speech regarding negotiations with Russia for the preservation of peace in Central Asia. He hoped the papers on this subject which the government had promised to lay before the House would be full and satisfactory. Should Russia attempt to seize Constantinople and conquer India, she would and must be resisted. He hoped diplomacy would settle the question, but war must, if necessary.

Mr. Horsman severely criticised the government's foreign policy to which was imputed the present new and serious complications. The Geneva decision was one-sided and humiliating. He hoped the case was an exceptional one, and that such was to be accepted by force of necessity.

Bernal Osborne condemned the arbitration, but believed the less said about it the better. Any outlay which secured the good will of America was a profitable investment. He forgot all the evils which might have been obtained without sacrifice and humiliation.

Mr. Gladstone followed with a general defense of the Royal speech, replying to criticisms on the manner in which the disputes with America had been settled. He declared that if a similar case should arise arbitration would again be resorted to. Honor was not sacrificed and the fearful horrors of war had been averted. No alteration in the municipal law was required.

The debate was continued by Cathorne, Hardy, Vernon Harcourt and others.

A German Editor Punished.

BERLIN, February 6.—The editor of a Posen newspaper has been sentenced to four months imprisonment for publishing an article entitled "The Battle with God's church."

Progress of Constitutional Reform in France.

PARIS, February 6.—The *Bien Public* says a compromise has been effected between President Thiers and the Committee of Thirty. The latter agree to modify their constitutional project by extending the veto power of the executive so as to allow the President to exercise the option of a veto for two months after passage by the Assembly, and also by giving the President the right to participate personally in questions in the Chamber on interpellations and all questions of general policy. The legitimist and clerical journals are indignant at the concession of such unconstitutional powers, as they term them, to the executive.

Deputies belonging to conservative and moderate sections of the Left in the Assembly refuse to sign their names to the address of sympathy to Garibaldi, adopted at the last meeting of the extreme Left.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, February 6.—The *Courrier* newspaper, of Bayonne, says that no substantial advantage has yet been gained by the Spanish forces over the insurgents in the northern provinces.

Marine News.

LONDON, February 6.—Steamships Hansa, Corinthian and Scandinavian have arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, February 6, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾@92⅞; and for account 92¾@92⅞. American securities—5-20s of '65, 92¾; do of '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 91¾; new 5s, 90½; Erie Railway 32½. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £379,000.

PARIS, February 6.—Rentes 58 francs 25 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 6.—Cotton closed with a downward tendency; middling upland 9¾d; Orleans 10¾d; sales of 8,000 bales, of which 4,000 were American and 1,000 speculation and export. Sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, seller February deal at 9d. Flour 22s 6d. Corn 27s 9d. Beef 87s 6d. Lard 38s. Cheese 70s. Cumberland middles 34s 8d; short rib middles 36s 6d. Turpentine 49s 6d@50s.

ANTWERP, February 9.—Refined petroleum 44½ francs.

THE number of volumes in the principal public libraries of New York and Brooklyn are estimated by the *World* as follows: Astor, 152,-000; Mercantile, 140,000; Society, 100,000; Apprentices', 45,000; Brooklyn Mercantile, 44,500, Historical, 30,000; Long Island Historical, 20,-000; City, 10,000; American Institute, 7,000; Cooper Union, 6,000; Mince collections, 30,000; total, about 544,500. This does not include Mr. James Lenox's munificent gift of his library, near Central Park, upon which to erect suitable buildings.

The New Charter.

Allegheny City Consolidation.

Proposed Reorganization of City Government.

A Board of Councilmen, With Minority Representation.

CENTRALIZATION OF THE TAXING POWER.

A Comprehensive System of Departments, etc., etc.

The proposed new city charter, having for its object the complete reorganization of the municipal government, has been drafted under the direction of a number of prominent citizens of both cities (as it contemplates the consolidation of Allegheny), and will be forwarded to Harrisburg for action at the present session, although not to take effect until January 1, 1875. The act makes radical changes in the city government, vesting the legislative power in a Board of Councilmen, to be chosen upon the minority representation principle from the city at large, and abolishing ward representation. The Board of Councilmen takes the place of the Select and Common Councils, and a series of departments are substituted for the present municipal depart. ments known as the Central Board of Education of Pittsburgh, Board of School Controllers of Allegheny, Board of Guardians, Board of Health, etc. All taxing power is vested in the Board of Councilmen. The Mayor is constituted the executive head of the city, with power to veto any ordinance or act of the Board of Councilmen, and to report to said Board, at stated times, the condition of the finances, and make such suggestions and recommendations as to him shall seem proper. Two-thirds of the Board may pass any measure vetoed by the Mayor. The act also provides for the election of four or more police magistrates, who shall relieve the Mayor from the hearing of all cases of a civil or criminal nature. In a word, the charter changes the whole system of municipal government, as will be seen from the following abstract:

THE CORPORATE POWERS.

The title of the act is "an act to organize the local government of the city of Pittsburgh, extending its boundaries, enlarging its corporate powers, and perfecting its municipal organization." The principal provisions may be thus stated:

The boundaries shall be designated as in the act of April 6, 1867, (consolidation act,) which includes Allegheny City; but the city of Pittsburgh shall not have jurisdiction over the annexed territory until the 1st of January, 1875, previous to which the several cities, boroughs and districts shall close up their business.

THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

The legislative power shall be vested in a Board of Councilmen, not exceeding forty-five members, to be elected on the second Tuesday of October, 1874, and annually thereafter, no voter being allowed to vote for more than thirty members, thus giving a minority representation, similar to the plan adopted in electing members to the Constitutional Convention. The members elected the first year shall divide into three classes, one-third retiring from office at the end of the first year, and one-third every year thereafter, to be supplied at the annual elections, on the minority representation plan. Thus, at the first election, thirty Councilmen would be elected; fifteen would be elected; at the second, ten Republicans and five Democrats; and so on. It is provided that no Councilmen shall be chosen at large, as one body or Board, thus doing away with the "Select" and "Common" distinction. Each Councilman shall be one of the members chosen by the voters (or party) who elected the member whose seat becomes vacant shall fill the vacancy.

Legislative acts of the Board of Councilmen shall be by resolution or ordinance, but no ordinance to effect these acts shall be approved by the Mayor. If the Mayor withholds his approval, the ordinance, with his reasons, within five days. The Board may pass the same, however, by a two thirds vote, and thus give it the force of law, as if it had been signed by the Mayor.

The Board shall have exclusive power to appropriate money by ordinance, for every branch and object of city expenditure. They shall succeed to and be entrusted with all power to ordain and enact rights in relation to the incurring of indebtedness, and the raising and appropriation of public money now vested in any department of the city government. They shall succeed to the Central Board of Education, Hall Commissioners, Sinking Fund Commissioners, Board of Health, Guardians of the Poor, and all other boards having charge for municipal purposes, or the territory embraced in the act.

The Board shall have power to continue in force all existing ordinances, make new ones, and enforce their observance under penalties not exceeding one hundred dollars fine. They shall also fix salaries of all city officers.

The city indebtedness shall never exceed ten per centum of the assessed value of the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation, in the city. The taxes shall be levied and the moneys raised for which they were assessed, and the Board shall not make appropriations for any purpose exceeding the amount the revenue authorized to be raised for that year.

THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

The executive power is vested in the Mayor and the departments herein created. The Mayor shall be chief executive officer, and shall be elected triennially. He shall communicate to the Board of Councilmen, at the time of his inauguration, and thereafter, by message, information relative to the government, improvements, etc.; make recommendations; enforce ordinances, etc. His salary shall be $6,000 per annum.

The election of four or more police magistrates is provided for, who shall hold office for five years, and whose duties now devolving upon him as a committing magistrate.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

The following executive departments are provided for: Public Works; Public Parks; Public Safety; Finance; Assessments and Collections; Department of Law; Department of Public Instruction.

Except in the Department of Finance, the Comptroller's office, and the Department of Assessments and Collections, and shall appoint all subordinate officers upon recommendation of the heads of bureaux. Heads of bureaux are provided for in the same manner.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Department of Public Works shall be under charge of five Commissioners, who shall be appointed by the Mayor, and the others by the Board of Councilmen. The Mayor may remove at any time the Commissioner appointed by him, and may also remove any other Commissioner for cause.

The Commissioners shall appoint the chief engineer of the Board of Councilmen. In this department there shall be the following bureaux:

1. A bureau having charge of all structures and property connected with the supply and distribution of water, the chief of which shall be Chief Engineer of the Water Works. The term of office of the chief shall at least five years experience, and appointed for three years.

2. A bureau for grading, flagging, curbing streets, wharves and roads, the chief officer of which shall be the present superintendent of city roads.

3. A bureau of repairs, the chief officer of which shall be the present superintendent of repairs.

4. A bureau of engineering, the chief of which shall be the "City Engineer."

THE PARK DEPARTMENT.

The Department of Public Parks shall be under the charge of five Commissioners appointed in the same manner. They shall have seats in the Board of Councilmen, but participate in discussions affecting their department.

PUBLIC SAFETY.

The Department of Public Safety shall be under charge of seven persons, of whom the Mayor shall be one. The others shall be chosen by the Board of Councilmen. This department shall have and exercise the power now conferred upon the police department, the Fire Department, the Board of Health, Guardians of the Poor, etc. There shall be five bureaux:

1. Of Police, with "Superintendent of Police" as chief officer.

2. Of Fire, with a "Chief Engineer," who shall also be the inspector of fire apparatus.

3. Of Health, with the "Sanitary Superintendent" as chief.

4. Of Public Charities, with the "Superintendent of Poor" as head officer.

5. Of matters connected with the police, fire, health and poor departments of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, at January 1st, 1875, are continued in office and transferred to the several departments under this act.

THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Department of Finance, to be composed of either nine or fifteen members of the Board of Councilmen, who shall be appointed annually by the President of the Board of Councilmen. This department is appointed on the minority plan. The Controller is to be Secretary of the Department, which is to have charge of all the fiscal affairs of the corporation. The department is to contain five bureaux:

1. An auditing bureau, of which the Controller is to be chief officer.

2. A bureau to receive and collect all moneys which may be due the corporation, of which the chief officer shall be City Treasurer.

3. A bureau to have charge of the market houses of the city, and collect market rents, of which the present superintendent of Markets shall be chief officer.

4. A bureau for assessment of taxes, of which the City Assessor shall be chief officer.

5. A bureau to assess water rents, the chief officer of which shall be the present Water Assessor.

The chiefs of bureaux in the Department of Finance to be elected by Board of Councilmen. All bonding of city officers in this government are to be reported to the Department of Finance the amount of money necessary to properly carry on the business of their offices, departments of Magistrates, Council Hall Commissioners, Sinking Fund Commissioners, Board of Health, Guardians of the Poor, and all other boards having charge for municipal purposes in the territory embraced in the act.

The Sinking Fund shall be kept to continue in force all existing ordinances, make new ones, and enforce their observance under penalties not exceeding one hundred dollars fine. They shall also fix salaries of all city officers.

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ENCOURAGING TO BURGLARS.

Attempt to Enter a House—The Burglars Fail—They are Known but Not Arrested, According to Mayor's Office Law.

At an early hour yesterday morning an attempt was made to enter the premises of Mr. Thomas Burgess, on Penn avenue, near the Wilkinsburg railroad crossing. It has been a difficult matter to obtain a positive statement in regard to the affair, but from what we have learned the case appears to be about as follows: In the neighborhood of three o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Burgess was awakened by hearing some parties trying to enter his premises. Becoming assured of the fact he called to his son to get a gun and at the same time provided himself with a similar weapon. Descending the stairs Mr. Burgess opened the door which was being tampered with and immediately noticed some one run and try to hide behind a tree. Mr. Burgess fired at the party and almost at the same time his son fired at another individual who was making his way from the grounds. The two marauders got away and Mr. Burgess and his son once more retired to rest.

The next board is that a young man, named Nicholas Snyder, turns up at the Point Breeze Hotel badly wounded, where he asserts that he was shot by a gang in the avenue in a drunken row, when some rowdies fired at him. Medical assistance is procured, and the man tells where he lives, near the Fifth avenue market house, only when the physicians or some one else threaten to hand him over to the authorities. Subsequently he makes a statement that he was accompanied by a man named John Meenan. This is a doubtful story from the fact that Burgess's son. It has been ascertained that Meenan is wounded in the hand.

The third chapter in this case transpires at the Mayor's office. During the afternoon Mr. Burgess and his son call and give the particulars of the shooting, leaving no doubt that the parties injured are the same who tried to break into Mr. Burgess's house. Mr. Burgess desires and almost asks for an information against them, but the clerk at the office says no information can be made, the men not having effected an entrance into the house. Was there ever such a ruling as this—a man tries to burglarize your premises, but as was not done, because the law protects him in his laudable endeavor, and the would be burglar is allowed to go at large and await another opportunity. Under the law certainly means nothing of the kind. Suppose that Snyder, if he lives, and the fourth fellow who is said to be with him, as in the case, the water is instantly vaporized, or condensed by contact with the atmosphere, and is therefore comparatively harmless to persons within a few rods of the explosion. This theory is at least a plausible one, whether it be well founded is a matter for the scientific to determine.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Geo. W. Oatman, Esq., was appointed examiner to take testimony upon an amendment to a bill filed in the case of Geo. C. K. John, assignee of A. G. Fry, and Fry, Duerr & Co., bankrupts, of Cambria county, vs. A. Fry, et al.

On petion of the Wampum Furnace Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, the Onondaga Iron and Coal Company, incorporated in New York, but doing business in Lawrence county, was adjudged bankrupt. This case was referred to Register Shafer.

A trial by jury was demanded by John A. Crawford, of Pittsburgh, against whom a petition in bankruptcy had been filed by Samuel Duff. The allegations of bankruptcy having been denied a hearing was set for to-day before Register Shafer.

A motion was made for an injunction to restrain certain creditors of James Lowry, of Pittsburgh, bankrupts, of this city. The motion will be heard to-morrow, and in the interim an order restraining the creditors from proceeding at law.

Thomas E. Moore, of Luzerne county, and G. P. Mason and C. G. Nesbit, of Pittsburgh, creditors of Cornell & Co., bankrupts, presented petitions for final discharge. The usual order was made and the cases referred for examination and report to Register Shafer.

A petition asking for a preliminary injunction against the property of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company, and for the appointment of Schenck and Overton, of Towanda.

Mr. Keiser, petitioning creditor of J. C. Carpenter, of Sewickley, an alleged bankrupt, presented a petition asking for a preliminary injunction against the property of the Pittsburgh and Virginia Railway, and an order made fixing the time for a hearing.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Andrew Johnson vs. the Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company, the jury found a verdict for the defend